

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15th, 1928

No. 14

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool *Elevator Building Program*

The Forthcoming Sessions of Co-operative Institute

Applications Must Be In By June First

Parliament Inquires Into Immigration

By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

The Attempt to Discredit Public Ownership

By "LEE VINCENT"

A Visit to the Royal Mint at Ottawa

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

Comparative Statement of Business, Calgary and Edmonton Stock Yards

Alberta Livestock Pool Section

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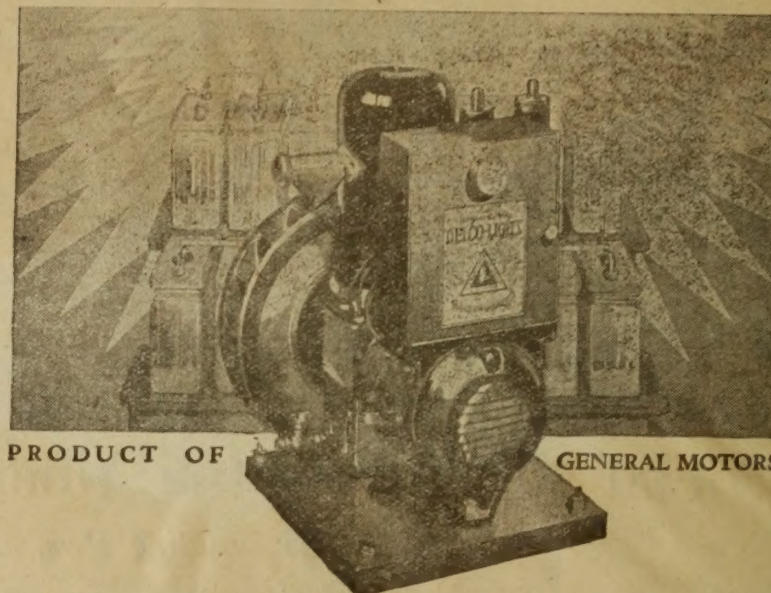
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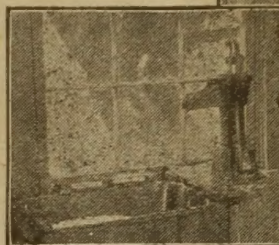


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Editor

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EDITORIAL

THE JUNIOR CONFERENCE

By the time that our next issues reaches the hands of our readers, farm young people in all parts of the Province will be preparing to leave their homes to attend the Tenth Annual Conference for Farm Young People and the Annual Meeting of the U.F.A. Juniors. There seems to be every prospect that the Juniors' Annual Meeting this year will surpass in importance and in interest any of its predecessors. It has become one of the major items in the U.F.A. calendar.

The Junior branch is the training ground upon which the future membership of the senior association is being prepared to take over the serious responsibility of perpetuating and carrying to new triumphs the principles for which the organized farmers stand. During the present year there has been to date an increase in the membership of this branch of the organization. Its continued expansion and the development in the minds of the young people of an appreciation of the spiritual and practical aspects of the U.F.A. movement will be the best assurance of the permanence of our organization.

* * *

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

It is the desire of the U.F.A. Executive that all members of the Association who may find it possible to do so

shall attend the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Agriculture, to be held from June 25th to 29th.

The creation of the Institute is the direct outcome of a resolution passed by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January last, on the recommendation of the U.F.A. Central Board, and moved by J. K. Sutherland, of Hanna. The Convention resolution was in the following terms:

Whereas, it is essential that an educational campaign be carried on for a considerable time in connection with co-operative marketing, and

Whereas, to get the best results, the services of experts in this work should be obtained, and

Whereas, to make this practical some form of Co-operative Institute should be formed;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we request the Provincial Government to take steps towards the setting up of a Co-operative Institute.

An outline of the plans for the Institute meetings in June was published in our last issue, and further particulars are given on pages 30 and 31 of the current number and elsewhere. Application forms appear on page 31, and should be filled in at once and forwarded to the registrar by those who wish to attend. Attention is drawn to the fact that all applications must be in the hands of the Registrar by June 1st, so that little time now remains during which to claim the right to attend the sessions, and to take advantage of the contribution of \$5,000 which is being made from the Canada Wheat Board Surplus Funds towards the travelling expenses of members of the Institute.

While applications are to be made by individuals rather than Locals, and there is no restriction of the number that may be sent in from any district, it has been suggested that every Local should nominate one member to act in the capacity of its representative at the Institute, and to report back to the Local.

* * *

No farmer, farm woman or junior need be deterred from attending the sessions of the Institute by any fear that the addresses will be "academic" in character. We understand that arrangements are being made to provide a program which will be eminently practical. It will not be in the nature of a "junior university course." No one need fear that lack of preliminary training will prevent his or her taking advantage of the sessions. Funds from the Wheat Board Surplus are being placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Government, and while the University has been chosen as the most convenient place at which to hold the meeting, arrangements are in the hands of an Executive which is preponderantly representative of the voluntary co-opera-

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

AT BALLATEUR LOCAL

At the last meeting of Ballateur U.F.A. Local, E. Cloutier resigned as president, and was later elected as secretary of the Local. O. Boisvert is the new president.

NEW LOCAL, DELIA DISTRICT

The Majestic-Springwater U.F.A. Local in the Delia district, has been organized recently, with A. G. McKay and George Beaton as president and secretary respectively.

HELP VICTIMS OF FIRE

The dance held by Atkinson U.F.A. Local on April 13th was a huge success, reports G. W. Simpson, secretary. A large crowd attended and a considerable sum was realized, and later forwarded to a family in the district who had lost their home by fire.

HOLD SUCCESSFUL DANCE

Donnelly Heights U.F.A. Local held a very successful dance, from the advertising and financial end, reports J. McGuire, secretary, who writes: "Credit is due K. Nelson and his committee for the fine way they put it across. We realized \$56 clear."

GREEN GROVE ACTIVITIES

Meetings of Green Grove U.F.A. Local are very interesting and energetic, writes Mrs. F. Giles, secretary. "During the winter we held a basket social, also a pie social and dance which rendered great help to the Local. We have Sam Webb as president and Geo. MacMorran as vice-president. We have 26 members and are hoping for more to follow."

APPLE SOCIAL AND DANCE

"Members and guests of Magloire Local were pleasantly entertained at an apple social and dance on two occasions," writes a member of the Local. "Much credit is due to our secretary, Simeon Babineau, and the amusement committee; also to President and Mrs. Alex. Hachey, whose untiring efforts made the program entertaining and a huge success financially."

BELIEVE IN "COME BACK" SYSTEM

"We have been dried out a number of times," writes Charles E. Ross, secretary of Pearsonville U.F.A. Local, "and so has our Local; but we are firm believers in the come-back system, and we are on deck again this year, ten strong with only three more to hear from. F. W. Redman is our president and W. S. Henry our vice-president. There are a number of our old time members all over the Province who might like to see that we are alive again."

SOUNDING CREEK SOIL SURVEY

A soil survey of the Sounding Creek district has recently been completed and a report has been published by F. A. Wyatt and J. D. Newton, of the University of Alberta. This district comprises all of townships 25 to 32, inclusive, in ranges 1 to 15, inclusive, west of the 4th meridian—a total of 120 townships, or 2,764,800 acres. A large, detailed map of the district is included with the

U.F.A. SUNDAY, JUNE 17th

U.F.A. Sunday will be celebrated on June 17th this year. Many Locals hold special meetings, either in conjunction with the regular church services or separately, with special addresses on the religious significance of the U.F.A. movement and kindred subjects. In some districts a big community gathering is arranged, people bringing picnic lunches, and holding an open-air meeting with a band to lead the community singing.

Central Office has available some literature on the subject, which would possibly be of assistance to those preparing addresses for this occasion.

report, which contains a number of illustrations and a mass of information regarding the character of the land.

WANT CONTINUOUS CONTRACT

On the ground that "there is great expense incurred in canvassing, etc., in securing the renewal of the Wheat Pool contracts," Lone Ridge U.F.A. Local, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution asking that the contract be "made continuous, subject to a six months' notice of withdrawal every five years."

This Local also asked "that the Wheat Pool Executive consider the feasibility of making a larger initial payment on wheat delivered to the Pool." This was suggested on the ground that "some farmers refuse to sign the contract because the initial payment is not larger," and that "the Wheat Pool can secure a lower rate of interest on borrowed money than the farmer."

Another Lone Ridge resolution urges

CALGARY LOCAL TO SEND MEMBER TO INSTITUTE

Expressing approval of the setting up of the Alberta Institute of Agriculture, and of the plans made for the June meeting, the Calgary U.F.A. Local, at a meeting on May 12th, decided to circularize all members of the Local, advising them to attend if possible. This decision followed an interesting and informative address on the objects and aims of the Institute, and the program arranged, by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the Association and a member of the Institute Executive. R. O. German, another member of the Institute Executive, also spoke briefly on the subject. While all members who may find it practicable to attend are urged to do so, the Local also decided to appoint one of its members as the Local's representative at the Institute meetings. He will be expected to report back to a full meeting of the Local on the sessions to be held at Edmonton. E. R. Briggs, president, was in the chair.

that steps be taken to bring about the handling of all farm produce from the farm to the consumer as soon as practicable.

HORSE HILLS GOING STRONG

Since the first of the year Horse Hills U.F.A. Local has been going strong. A program of debates, begun at the annual meeting in January with the subject, "Resolved that a single man has a better opportunity on a farm than a married man," has proved a great success.

"Since January we held social evenings every Friday night," writes Louis Stickney, secretary. "This also has proved such a splendid success that we found the schoolhouse accommodation altogether too small, and we have decided to erect a community hall this summer, which we expect to have completed for our annual sports day some time in July."

"This Local does considerable co-operative buying, and this year we have made splendid arrangements to buy harness and all leather goods, automobile tires and accessories, oils, etc., at a great reduction from retail price. This saves the members as a whole hundreds of dollars. Our district is 98 per cent Wheat Pool."

Resist Application for Heavy Increase in Rates on Express

U.F.A. Takes Steps to Oppose Increase—Companies Ask 10 and 15 Per Cent Advances

Preparations to resist an application filed by the Express Companies, asking for an increase of 15 per cent on second class rates and 10 per cent on commodity rates, are being made in behalf of the U.F.A., following upon receipt last week at the U.F.A. Central Office from the Railway Commission of notice of this application.

It will be remembered that an application of an almost precisely similar character was made in 1923, and that the U.F.A., in behalf of the organized farmers of the Province, then took steps to resist the application. The Alberta Government, and various other Provincial Governments, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, were represented at the hearings, and strongly opposed the suggested increase. At that time the Railway Commission was deeply engrossed in the freight rates problem, and their decision was held over. Owing to certain changes and the lapse of time, the Board does not feel justified in giving a decision on the record as it stands.

The traffic on which the increases in rates are asked, includes milk and cream and butter, eggs, vegetables, seeds and seed grain, and other products in which the primary producers are deeply interested.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, has written the Alberta Government authorities with reference to the Express Companies' application. Submissions must be filed with the Railway Commission on or before June 15th.

What Shall We Teach in Our High Schools?

The Necessity for the Development of "General" Intelligence.

By I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for Peace River

On behalf of the youth of Alberta, two of whom I am especially interested in, I ask for a little space in your paper.

Of the many things which the human race has learned since the cave man left the cave with a club on his shoulder, we feel that we should select those which will be most useful to our youth in after life. "Teach me to live," says the poet, and we echo that cry. It requires a higher degree of intelligence to run a modern farm with its combine harvester and Delco light plant than it did to run a farm when the scythe and cradle were in use. It requires greater training to run a modern factory or business institution with its world wide ramifications than it did for the craftsman of long ago to construct his wares in his own workshop and exchange them for goods he needed from his neighbors.

Age of Specialization

Modern civilization is very dependent on the ability of its units to communicate their ideas accurately to one another without personal contact and so we must be able to write and read. Since we have ceased, each to hunt for himself the animal which is needed for food and take its skin for clothing, we have become a race of specialists and in order that we may accurately and equitably calculate and exchange the product of our efforts with one another we must know some arithmetic. Consequently the study of writing, reading and arithmetic rightly makes up a large part of our public school work.

But what of our high school course? It used to be that a public school education was good enough for the boy or girl who did not intend to take up a profession. Is it so today? We think not. Those who do not take up a profession form between 90 and 100 percent of the population of our country; each of their votes is as important as that of any other citizen. An unintelligent democracy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The fate of democracy in Italy and Spain would indicate that we must not take the liberties for granted which we now enjoy. It would remind us that if our mass intelligence is not capable of rightly using those liberties, there is still the possibility of us losing them instead of continually gaining greater liberties as we might hope.

A few generations ago in England the child who went to school at all was headed for a profession. The common people got practically no education. Consequently the study of languages other than English was carried on in public school. As more and more of the common people took the public school course, that course was altered to suit the common need and the study of other languages was curtailed.

Few Will Enter Professions

Now while we do not wish to argue against the desirability of language study for those who are headed for a professional life, such as a doctor or druggist, we realize that there are so few of the boys and girls who are taking

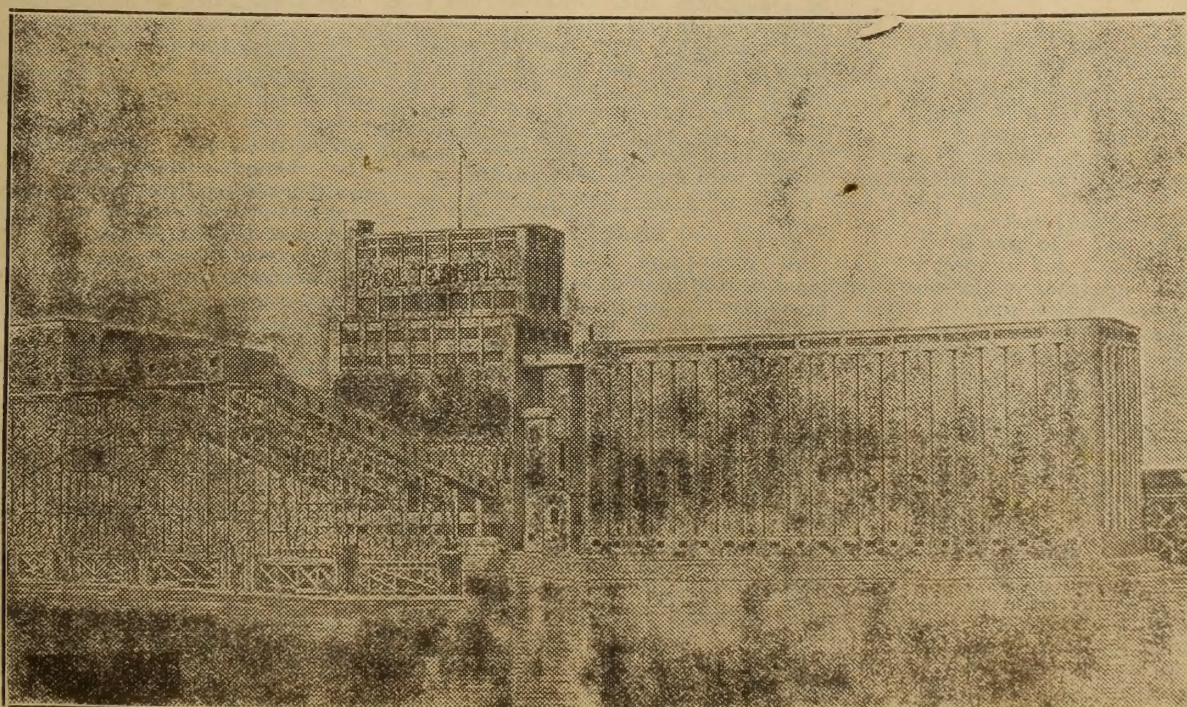
high school work today who will enter such professions and so many who will go out into other walks of life where a knowledge of Latin for instance is of little use, that we should like to see the study of language considered as a part of a highly specialized course and allow the rank and file of our students to leave it strictly alone, especially in high school. We might make the same plea also for the University, because we hope that an increasing number of our youth whose ambition may be to follow the common walks of life will take a University course in the years to come.

Now since it has fallen to the lot of the common people of this Province to direct the political affairs thereof, and since they are taking an ever increasing share in the direction of our economic affairs also, the question arises, shall we develop our youth in the ability to memorize by forcing them to cram down booksful of foreign words and phrases, or shall we strive to develop, especially in high school, their ability to reason intelligently, and pass a well balanced decision on the merits of this or that course of action?

A Few Suggestions

Suppose that we endeavor to give our youth an intelligent understanding of the aims and ideals of our leaders in economic life and ask them to compare the competitive system with the co-operative system, as it affects the problem of war. Suppose we ask them to discuss in detail the weaknesses and the strong points of public ownership of public utilities as compared with company ownership and control of same. Suppose we ask our students to examine the possibilities of the co-operation of the various economic groups of people within a Province to govern the whole, and point out any advantages or disadvantages it might have as compared to the political party system. We ask again

Alberta Pool Terminal Elevator



Now in process of construction at Vancouver, B.C. Capacity 2,500,000 bushels.

leaving the discussion of technical, vocational or professional training aside, shall we seek to develop in our youth an insight into and an understanding of the economic and political life of our country and an inkling of the aims and ideals of the leaders thereof? Or shall we have our boys and girls study Latin and get their political ideals from the newspapers?

We hope that our youth will not be called upon to pass through the bitter experience of the "after the war years" which drove the present agriculturist to co-operate. Living in prosperity and lacking the driving force of that experience, will our children co-operate in the future without having in their minds the power of the ideals of the movement, or will they let their inheritance "perish through lack of knowledge?"

Need For "General Intelligence"

Democracy demands the development of general intelligence. It demands that our youth should become accustomed to speaking in public and feeling at home and able to "think on their feet." Such ability comes through practice, and we feel that this practice should be made possible in their regular course instead of being left entirely to the literary society.

In the study of history we would wish that our children could be taught not only who were the most successful warriors of the past, but regarding the march of mankind from the ancient cave to the modern home. We would like our children to know something of the story of the lives of those whose contributions to the sum total of human welfare made that advance possible. We would like to teach them the glory of giving as well as of getting. We would like to bring them to the point when they would say: "I have received and do now enjoy the liberties which past pioneers have, sometimes at great cost to themselves, contributed. What therefore can I contribute to my day and generation?"

We are especially interested in the young lady in high school who is taking

very high marks in languages and very low marks in history and literature, and we think that a greater knowledge of life as it is today and less memorizing of the jargon of past ages would be beneficial. We also think that as her feet travel along "the slippery paths of youth," she would travel in greater safety if she possessed a fuller knowledge of the noblest thought embodied in the literature of our own race. Sufficient time for such knowledge is not possible when so much of it is taken up with the study of languages other than our own.

Why not spend more time in the study of great thoughts and ideas and less in studying how various peoples express those thoughts?

A MODERN FALLACY

"There is another fallacy. . . . It is the notion that because, on the whole, animals and plants have advanced in perfection and organization by means of the struggle for existence and the consequent 'survival of the fittest,' therefore men in society, men as ethical beings, must look to the same process to help them towards perfection. I suspect that this fallacy has arisen out of the unfortunate ambiguity of the phrase 'survival of the fittest'."—Thomas Henry Huxley.

DISARMAMENT—OR WAR?

"Under the Treaty (of Versailles) Germany was compelled to disarm. But the very clause which imposed disarmament on Germany imposed upon the Allies a moral obligation to limit their armaments. For it runs: 'In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow'. General Bliss, one of the American representatives, regarded this obligation as one of the most important provisions in the treaty. 'In all good faith and honor,' he said, 'these (27 nations) have pledged themselves to initiate as soon as practicable a general limitation of armaments after Germany has complied with her first obligation.' Germany has complied. But the other nations have not. They are more heavily armed today than they were in 1914. Yet, unless the Governments are forced to disarm, the peoples will certainly be forced into war."—F. Seymour Cocks, a British authority on Foreign Affairs.

SNAPPY

As an example of a smart retort uttered on the spur of the moment to unmannerly interrupters, the following would be hard to beat.

At Edinburgh University recently Mr. John Galsworthy, the well-known novelist, was about to deliver a lecture, and when introducing the speaker, the Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, described him as "the champion of the under dog."

Immediately a loud barking noise broke out in the gallery reserved for the students.

Sir Alfred looked angrily up at them for a moment. Then: "I said the under dog—not the top dogs!" he snapped.—*The Scotsman*.

"Why do you call your chauffeur a leaky vessel? Does he gossip about your affairs?"

"No, but I am always bailing the fellow out."—*Exchange*.

"Even As You and I"

(With apologies to Kipling.)

A farmer there was, who'd been raising wheat,

Even as you and I,
Who sometimes hadn't enough to eat,
And it seemed he could never make both ends meet;

If his hands kept warm, then he froze his feet,

Even as you and I.

Oh! the way he slaved and skimped and saved

As he strove success to win,
And watched his wife just wither away
With the brutal toil she'd to do each day,
While he would peddle his cream away
And feed his children the skim.

But he wouldn't join the U.F.A.,

Even as you and I.

Said two bits a month was too much to pay

To keep lots of grafters rolling in hay,
And you bet, he wasn't that kind of a jay;
Even as you and I.

He was one of those guys so infernally wise,

He'd admit he was nobody's fool.
When he sold his wheat on track or on street;

He'd give you the news if you chanced to meet

That once again he'd the market beat,
And he had no use for the Pool.

He had seen Mr. Wood in a new felt hat,
Even as you and I.

And he'd talk right up and tell you flat
That he wasn't a guy that would fall for that,

And on him no grafter would ever get fat.
Even as you and I.

And only a fool would join the Pool.

He knew, for he knew it all.
We were paying officials such big pay
That they'd be buying us out some day.
Oh! they'd give us the double cross some way.

We were heading straight for a fall.

He'd work like h--- from sun to sun.

Even as you and I.
But when the day of election came,
He'd vote for no farming son-of-a-gun.
He'd vote the way that his dad had done,
Even as you and I.

Now it isn't the shame, nor it isn't the blame

That stings like a white hot brand.
It's the cursed foolishness of a jay
Who sees them stealing his crops away
And votes for the same on election day,
And will not understand.

He was skinned at last to his foolish hide,
Even as you and I.

They didn't take that, though they may have tried;
And the poor old fellow was thrown aside:
His stomach lived on though his head had died;
Even as you and I.

But his day soon passed and he died at last;

And he never had seen the light.
He never learned, what the most of us know,

As through the struggle of life we go,
And few there are who'll deny it's so
That in unity there is might.

—Sandy.

(By Alex. (Sandy) Fraser, of Carman-gay U.F.A. Local, in Carman-gay Sun.)

The Song of the Plow

It was I who raised from famine
All the hordes and tribes of Man;
I have never ceased nor faltered
Since the tilth of fields began.
Since the first poor crooked stick was drawn

Across the wondering earth,
While upon the man who used it
All his tribesmen gazed in mirth;
But the wild seeds sprang in blossom
More abundant than before,
And the fool who toiled all summer
Had the wise man's winter store.

It was I who built Chaldea
And the cities of the plain;
I was Greece and Rome and Carthage
And the opulence of Spain—
When their courtiers walked in scarlet
And their queens wore chains of gold,
And forgot 'twas I that made them,
Growing godless folk and bold.
I went over them in judgment,
And again my cornfields stood
Where their empty courts bowed homage
In obsequious multitude.

For the nation that forgets me—
In that hour her doom is sealed
By a judgment as from heaven,
That can never be repealed.

—Harry Kemp in *Farmers' Sun*, Toronto.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

tive bodies of the Province, it may be anticipated that the needs of the general membership of these bodies will be uppermost in the minds of those who are responsible for the program in its various details.

The principles of co-operative marketing and the principles of consumer co-operation, both of which will be dealt with by speakers at the meetings of the Co-operative Institute, are simple. Every person engaged in productive industry has a direct interest in the success and continued advancement of the co-operative movement in all its forms. For it is mainly through co-operation that the average man can be freed from the dominance of the few, and become a free citizen and a free producer in a community of freemen.

The list of speakers who will address the Institute provides a key to the nature of the proceedings. Among the speakers from points outside the Province is Professor C. R. Fay, of the University of Toronto, whose address before the U.F.A. Convention a few years ago was a memorable one. Professor Fay, who teaches economic history at the University of Toronto, has specialized for many years in the subject of Co-operation. Before joining the staff of the University of Toronto he lived in Lancashire, England, the county in which the "Rochdale plan" of co-operation had its birth. He has written authoritative works on the history of the movement in Europe and in North America and elsewhere. He is keenly interested in and well informed upon Western Canadian co-operators' problems.

Albertans who will participate in the proceedings include President H. W. Wood, Premier Brownlee, H. E. Spencer, M.P., Hon. George Hoadley, and Dr. D. A. McGibbon, of the University of Alberta.

A U.F.A. DECISION WHICH MAKES FOR PEACE

When, after a thorough and highly informative discussion, the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January last passed by an almost unanimous vote a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to enter into negotiations with a view to the resumption of normal diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, the organized farmers of this Province delivered a stroke against war, and in favor of international peace. Their resolution was in harmony with moderate opinion everywhere—among the most scrupulous and cautious of British Conservatives, among British Liberals, and among members of the British Labor party, and particularly was it in complete harmony with the policy of British co-operators. We therefore note with some surprise that the *Edmonton Journal*, a newspaper which is moderate in tone and as a rule not extreme in policy, should have seen fit in an editorial a few weeks ago to attack the Convention's decision.

That Alberta farmers and farm women, who desire peaceful relations with all other peoples, should go on record in favor of setting up the normal diplomatic machinery by which alone differences of opinion between one government and another can be adjusted peacefully, was a clear revelation of their freedom from fear of the heresy hunting newspapers which are so numerous in this country.

In the light of the *Journal's* recent dissent, it is interesting to note that the position which *The U.F.A.* took up four months ago, is today the position of the most respectable portion of the British Conservative press. *The Spectator*, of London, England, a paper which our British readers at least will know to be the most moderate and scrupulous of English Conservative weeklies, had this to say in a recent issue:

"We think that Britain should make a serious attempt to re-establish diplomatic contact with Moscow for two reasons. The first, and much the more important reason, however we may dislike the fact, is that European peace cannot be achieved without the co-operation of Russia. . . . The second reason why we advocate the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia is an economic one. This does not weigh so much with us, but it is important, nevertheless, especially when we have a million unemployed."

Perhaps the most authoritative statement by the British Liberal party on the Anglo-Russian relations during the past year, is contained in the famous "Industrial Report" prepared by a committee of experts and issued recently, to which the party is pledged.

"It is essential (states this report) to recognize that the present unsatisfactory relations between Russia and the

rest of the world are not merely preventing us from carrying on trade which would help very much to lift us out of depression, but are one of the chief causes that prevent the spread in Europe of an atmosphere of real and prolonged peace."

The Liberal report is underlined and strongly supported by J. M. Keynes, formerly adviser to the British Treasury, and one of the most distinguished of living economists, who is today editor of the *London Nation*. Mr. Keynes is reported to have stated, a few weeks ago, that:

"The lack of normal economic relations between England and the Soviet Russia was prejudicial to British export and to the peaceful atmosphere of Europe. He further stated that the Liberal and Labor parties in Great Britain would take the first opportunity to re-establish normal relations with Soviet Russia."

In the *London Sunday Times*, of recent date, F. A. Mackenzie publishes a remarkable article urging a change in British policy towards Russia. The *Sunday Times* is one of the strongly Conservative London papers. It is supported by a Scottish paper, under the same ownership, the *Daily Record and Herald*, of Glasgow, which declares:

"It is time some effort was made to resume normal relations with Russia."

To anyone who studies the responsible newspapers of the old country with care, it is a melancholy reflection that in Canada, a Liberal Government under the Premiership of Mr. King, has a less enlightened conception of its duty to the cause of international comity than the British Liberal party or the moderate section of the British Conservative press, and that an important section of the Canadian press appears to be satisfied with this unhappy situation.

But while our quotations from Conservative and Liberal sources reveal the extent to which the Canadian Government and a portion of our Canadian press lags behind representative British opinion, what chiefly concerns Alberta farmers is that the great British co-operative movement, inspired by similar ideals to our own, and imbued with a desire equal to our own for peaceful policies, is in full accord with us upon this question and undoubtedly would welcome our support.

The *Canadian Co-operator* for April quotes E. F. Wise, C.B., formerly an important official of the British Foreign Office, and a man whose opinion is respected everywhere in the Co-operative world, who in the *People's Year Book* of 1928, published jointly by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, presents a strong case for the resumption of relations, while the Cheltenham Congress of the British Co-operative Movement, "which probably represented one-third of the people of the United Kingdom" passed the following emergency resolution:

"That this Congress renews its greetings of friendship to Russian Co-operators, and urges all sections of the Co-operative Movement to maintain and develop trading relations with the Russian Co-operative Movement, and to work for the full renewal of peaceful relations with that country."

"That clear-cut pronouncement," as the *Canadian Co-operator* states, "no doubt . . . reflects the consensus of opinion throughout the co-operative world."

The organized farmers and the organized farm women of Alberta have many times gone on record in support of the cause of international peace. It is one of the most important subjects dealt with by the Association in the meetings of its various branches. The breaking off of diplomatic relations between governments is a threat to peace, even though hostilities may be avoided, and should never be resorted to if any means of escape be possible. In the case dealt with by the U.F.A. Convention the countries concerned were Canada and Russia. They might have been Canada and any other country—Canada and Mexico, for instance, or Canada and Fascist Italy. The principle would have held good in these cases. To have peaceful relations it is not necessary that we should agree about a form of government.

Since the U.F.A. is definitely and deeply committed to participation in the moulding of Federal policy through the House of Commons, it was both proper and inevitable that the Convention should go on record upon this important question. The action taken by the Convention in January was in harmony with enlightened opinion in Canada and throughout the world.

The Attempt to Discredit Public Ownership

Daily Press Fails to Protect Public Ownership Against Powerful Assault—How the Power Company's Method of Financing Would Apply on the Farm.



By
"LEE VINCENT"

At the present time a concerted effort is being made to discredit public ownership in Alberta, in Western Canada, and in fact all over the Dominion. Every shortcoming of a public-owned venture, imagined or real, is eagerly pounced on and elaborately broadcasted by interests adverse to anything but private ownership. Financial newspapers are particularly energetic in this campaign. Their creed is: "Can any good thing come out of public ownership?"

In Alberta there is not one important daily newspaper prepared to make an out-and-out stand for public ownership. That is one reason why power interests are obtaining such a hold. Surely the people have had sufficiently bitter experience to realize that once they hand over to vested interests the natural resources of the country the result is the exploitation of the resources for profit.

* * *

Two companies dominate the power situation in Alberta today. One of these companies is controlled by Montreal capitalists and the other by moneyed interests in New York city. Neither company is interested in Alberta because of love for the inhabitants of this Province, or fondness of the climate. They are here to make money.

* * *

The ways of the average run of private enterprises are well-known. Let a farmer apply their customary method of financing to his own farm, and here is how he would operate:

The farm, let us say, consists of 500 acres of land worth \$30 an acre, a total of \$15,000. The owner forms a limited liability stock company with a capital of \$50,000. First mortgage bonds or preferred stock to the extent of \$15,000 may be issued. The capitalization may include 35,000 shares of common stock and a bonus of one common may be offered with each preferred as additional "bait." The balance of the 35,000 common may be retained by the company, which is the original owner with a set of dummy directors (a couple of thousand and common stock as gifts will obtain all the directors required.)

So the owner, after the sale of the preferred stock, has the price of his farm and still virtually owns it because of his retention of the majority

of the common stock. The common stock holders are possessed of exclusive voting rights.

The next step, is to make sufficient profits for all. If the farm was an enterprise such as a power company, the method would be to dispose of the product at such a price as would insure ample profits, sufficient to pay all expenses, interest on the preferred stock, and interest on the common, and at the same time provide sufficient reserve funds for emergency, and depreciation to offset the wear and tear of the plant.

The process might be extended further. If the livestock end of the farm operations proved very profitable a subsidiary company might be formed. The whole stock process would be gone through again and the original company retain a majority of the stock. The poultry, the dairy, and other branches might all be made subsidiary companies. It is a great game and one that yields golden profits.

This is the method used by private corporations. Profits first, last and always.

Public ownership, on the other hand, is not concerned with profit-making. Its objective is service at a reasonable cost. It is true that very often the public makes too extravagant demands on its own organization; that employees seek higher wages and better working conditions than are paid by private enterprises; and that occasionally politicians operate publicly-owned enterprises more for their own political advantage than for the good of the general public.

Given efficient management and a fair-minded public attitude, and public ownership will provide splendid service at a low cost. It furnishes safeguards against public exploitation, and preserves the wealth of natural resources for the benefit of the entire population.

These things should be known by the people of Alberta. The power problem is one of immense importance right now. Its pressing importance is not being fully realized. *If the citizens of Alberta are not alert; if they do not insist on their own rights; they will wake up some morning to find the entire power resources of Alberta firmly in the grasp of private enterprises.* Right now these corporations are very friendly; very eager

and anxious to be known as public servants; full of zeal for the "people." But once they get firmly entrenched the story is apt to be a different one.

Saskatchewan Has Power Problem Too!

In common with Alberta and various other Provinces of Canada—Saskatchewan is today faced with the alternatives of private control of power in the interests of a small group of financiers, or public control in the interests of the community.

The following editorial, from the *Western Producer*, Saskatoon, contains a warning against the dangers with which that Province is confronted:

Power Control

It is our belief that the people of Saskatchewan want to see electrical power development in the Province more or less patterned on the undertakings of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. That is, we do not think that the Saskatchewan people desire to see private financial interests in control of power development in this Province. Developments all over North America and in Europe indicate that the time is fast going when a small individual plant can develop electrical energy on an economical basis. The power scheme of the future involves a very extensive undertaking, with quantity production and a vast distribution. Private companies have realized that fact. . . . Although, as Hon. George Spence pointed out last winter, about ninety-five per cent of the electrical development in Saskatchewan is publicly owned, that percentage is diminishing. It cannot be taken as a permanent condition unless something is done to make it permanent.

It is being pointed out to the smaller communities in a manner which cannot fail to impress them that they are not acting in a sensible business-like manner if they continue to cling to the idea that they can, individually, develop energy at a reasonably low cost. It is being shown to them that a large development, embracing a dozen communities, is more logical and economical. As they cannot embark on such a scheme themselves the natural and logical thing to do is to let some privately-controlled and financially capable concern do it for them. This the private companies are enthusiastically anxious to do, and many municipally-owned plants have fallen into the hands of private companies.

Every small town that sells out is making it harder for a Provincially-controlled scheme to start. At the present moment the City of Saskatoon is being besieged by philanthropic corporations desirous of supplying light and power and electric traction. It is even possible that the citizens of Saskatoon might be able to make a better deal with a private company than would be possible were she a unit in a Provincial power scheme, for the promoters of the private corporations

(Continued on page 38)

Parliament Inquires Into Immigration Question

A Brief Survey of the Evidence Brought Before the Committee of the House of Commons, which is Investigating Difficult Problem.



By
W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

OTTAWA, May 3.—There is, perhaps, no subject that is being discussed more at the present time, nor one which is of greater or more far-reaching importance to the Canadian people than that of immigration.

Canada, being a young and undeveloped country, embracing an area greater in extent than the United States, possessing an invigorating climate, with untold natural resources and fertile lands waiting for the hand of man to develop, should offer wonderful opportunities to the new settler.

It has been stated that we have provided facilities, including transportation, education, etc., to accommodate a population of at least double the number we now possess, and, though we have spent, and continue to spend annually, vast sums of money and energy to attract new settlers to Canada, we are not making the progress that one would naturally expect.

What Official Figures Show

A glance at the following figures should, I think, convince anyone of the truth of my last statement. The Federal Government takes a census every ten years, the last one being taken in 1921, and a quinquennial census taken in the three Prairie Provinces, the last one in 1926, so that we have reliable figures on which to base our conclusions, so far as the three Prairie Provinces are concerned. The following figures are compiled from data obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Province	Population 1921	Population 1926	Actual 5-year increase	Natural increase 1921-26	New Immi- gration 1921-26
Manitoba.....	610,118	639,056	28,938	52,446	67,243
Saskatchewan	767,510	820,438	62,928	76,362	59,137
Alberta.....	588,454	607,599	19,145	50,216	54,545
	1,956,082	2,067,093	111,011	179,024	180,925

All Natural Increase Lost

It will be noted from the above that if we take the population as at 1921, and add to it the natural increase and new immigration, we would have had a population in 1926 of 2,316,031, but the census shows our population for the three Prairie Provinces to be only 2,067,093, or, in other words, we lost the whole of our natural increase and 38.6 per cent of our new immigrants.

I have stated that we have lost the whole of our natural increase, and my reasons for that assumption is that the United States, having a quota law against foreigners, these could not enter the United States unless in an illegal manner. A pamphlet published in the United States by some leading scientists makes the following statement:

"Except for brief periods, immigration will not increase the population above the figure it will reach without immigration. If we admit those from other lands, we shall decrease by a like number those who will be born of those now here. The question for cold-blooded consideration by the American of today is this: . . . do you want the soil inherited by your son or by the son of one who now toils in a foreign land?"

That question applies with equal force to the Canadian. There has developed

within the last few years so much criticism regarding the immigration policy of the Dominion that, at the present session, the Government referred the question of immigration and colonization to a Parliamentary committee for investigation.

Canadian Immigration Organization

The first witness called was Mr. Egan (Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization) who outlined to the committee the general organization and workings of his Department, which, briefly, is as follows: The head organization, of course, is at Ottawa, and the Dominion is divided into three divisions, viz., Eastern, Western and Pacific, with officers in charge of each.

In the United States there are seventeen districts manned by officials.

In Great Britain there are twenty offices with 137 officials, with Mr. Bruce Walker in charge, with headquarters in London.

On the Continent there are officials situated at Antwerp, Danzig, Hamburg, Paris, Riga and Rotterdam.

In regard to immigration from the British Isles, there are no restrictions on any class of people, other than a strict medical examination, and provided they pay full fare and satisfy the immigration officials that they will not become a charge on the country.

This also applies to immigrants from what are called preferred countries, with this exception, that all immigrants other than from Great Britain have to provide passports.

From Central and Southern Europe no immigrants are admitted unless they declare their intention of working on the

land or as domestic servants and pay full fare.

From Great Britain, under the Empire Settlement Scheme, there are what are known as assisted passages, where anyone coming to Canada to engage in agricultural work, or as domestic servants, may receive a reduced passage rate.

There is also what is known as the three thousand family scheme, where British farmers coming to Canada to take up land may receive assistance by the Canadian Government providing farms at reasonable cost and the British Government advancing \$1,500 by way of loan for stock and equipment.

Strict Medical Examination

All immigrants coming to Canada from Great Britain or the Continent have to undergo a strict medical examination and must be morally and physically fit. Heretofore this medical examination was partially done on the other side and again inspected at port of entry. This has often led to a lot of hardship, especially where an immigrant sold out his property and came over only to be rejected here. In order to overcome this difficulty and for the purpose of a more uniform medical examination, at the beginning of the present year a new policy was adopted, and now we have a number of Canadian doctors stationed abroad to inspect and pass prospective settlers.

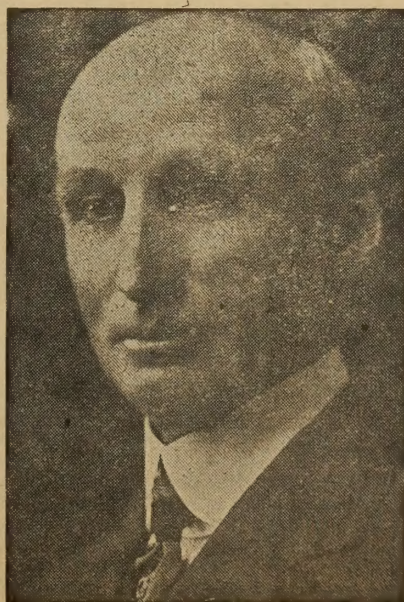
The Government also has an agreement with the two railway companies, giving them permission to bring agricultural workers and domestic servants, and right here there is a strong belief that the railways are bringing in a lot of people who are not going on the land. This the railways deny, but a number of witnesses have stressed the fact that there have been far too many immigrants from Central and Southern Europe coming into Canada under the guise of going on the land, but who drift into the cities and tend to lower the standard of living in this country, and a number of suggestions have been made that a quota law should be established against the foreigner from the non-preferred countries.

Up to the present time a number of witnesses have appeared before the Committee and many suggestions have been made. It has been rather noticeable that when a witness appears to criticise the existing methods and results, he is at once subjected to a grilling examination by the Government supporters, and it would appear at least that the Government supporters were more anxious to defend the Government than to ascertain all the facts.

Canon Burd Before Committee

Canon Burd, representing the Anglican Diocese of Saskatchewan, had rather a warm time in Committee when he raised the question of the twenty-seven Roman Catholic priests employed by the Government in repatriation of French Canadians from the United States, and claimed that these priests were not all working at what they were being paid to do, but were engaged in transferring French Canadians from Quebec to Western Canada. He complained that while the Anglican Bishop had called on the former

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION



W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

Minister of Immigration and had been promised the expenses for two Anglican clergy, when arrangements were made to put these men to work and confirmation of the agreement was sought, the answer was that there were no funds available. Canon Burd also claimed that discrimination was shown against the Britisher and stated there was a feeling abroad in

Great Britain that Canada did not want British settlers.

There are still a number of witnesses to be heard before the committee makes its report.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVES

Sixty-six farmers' co-operatives were organized in Manitoba during 1927,

according to a recent report of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board. Forty-three of the associations were for owning elevators; 13 for marketing livestock; 4 were trading associations; 3, associations of seed growers; 2 were co-operative wholesalers; and one was a central agency for marketing livestock for the associations in the prairie provinces.—*Agricultural Co-Operation.*

Member for Battle River Discusses National Problems in Budget Debate

Problems of Taxation and Financial Policy Dealt With by U.F.A. Member in Important Speech.

In rising to take part in this debate I wish first of all to congratulate the Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb), on the fact that he has been able to balance the budget this year and, according to his figures, show a credit of \$54,815,000. I congratulate him upon this surplus as I would congratulate the farmer who has been fortunate enough to have a good crop. It may be possible that it is through his good cultivation, but probably it is because of the fact that the rain and the sunshine came at the proper times and the crop grew. I think that irrespective of what Finance Minister and what government had been in power under present business conditions we should have had a surplus, and therefore I think the Finance Minister is fortunate in being in power at a time when business is good.

NEEDS OF PROVINCES

As we have a surplus of over \$54,000,000 I should think the Minister of Finance might give some thought to being a little more generous towards those Provinces, whether in the east or in the west, which are having difficulty in meeting their budgets, and which, if they pass legislation for Old Age Pensions, will be forced under the legislation we passed here last year to dip into their own treasuries, whether they can afford it or not, if they are going to take advantage of that act. I have always claimed that the Old Age Pension scheme should be a wholly Federal one, instead of half Federal and half Provincial. With this surplus of over \$54,000,000, I think the Minister of Finance might have looked with a kindly eye upon giving the Provinces more help in this respect.

Much has been said about prosperity, and those supporting the Government who have spoken have laid a great deal of stress upon the country's condition. I would ask the Government what they regard as real prosperity? Is it the fact that we have a large export market? Is it the fact that we have a few more hundreds of men who are in a position by reason of their large incomes to pay income tax? Is it the fact that we have more bank loans? Or is it the fact that the rank and file of the people of this country are socially and financially better off? I had placed in my hands yesterday a pamphlet published by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare. On looking through it I was surprised to find the following statements, headed, "Present Day Facts for Thinking Canadians:"

"Of 232,205 children born in Canada last year, 7,091 were still-born; 23,671 died before their first birthday; 30,973 died before their fifth birthday; 1,314 mothers died in

We print in full in this issue the important speech delivered by H. E. Spencer, U.F.A. member for Battle River, in the course of the budget debate in the House of Commons. The speech will be found of much value to citizens who are not concerned in the usual stock-in-trade of party politics, but have a genuine interest in national problems.

Owing to the circumstance that as Secretary of the U.F.A. Group he has heavy responsibilities of a special character, in addition to his work in the House and in the Committees, Mr. Spencer will be unable to write for our columns during the session.

childbirth. Yet the greater number of these deaths was preventable."

The front page of the pamphlet has this announcement:

"Last year Canada lost 38,064 children under five years of age."

Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if that condition of things exists we cannot say the country is prosperous. If this pamphlet is false, it should be suppressed; if it is true, then I think action should be taken at once by the proper department of Government to remedy this deplorable state of affairs.

During the course of the debate a good deal has been said about taxation, and the Minister of Finance claims that taxation has been reduced during the Liberal administration. Looking at figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, I find that although in some years there has been a reduction, yet on the whole there has been a gradual increase in taxation. Let me give the figures for 1922 and 1927:

Customs and	1922	1927
excise duties		
collected...	\$158,397,292	\$210,600,000

Taking the total taxation collected, including special war taxes, we find that in 1922 the figure was \$409,784,066, while five years later it amounted to \$470,997,041. These figures would seem to contradict the claim made on behalf of the Government that taxation has been reduced.

ONLY FAIR PROCEDURE IN REDUCTION

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if taxation is to be reduced—as it well might be with the surpluses at the disposal of the Minister of Finance—the only fair procedure would be first of all to reduce those taxes which will bring about a lower cost of living—tariff taxes; secondly, the reduction of the sales tax should be considered; and last,

the income tax. Unfortunately the Minister of Finance has decided to grant relief in respect to the income tax first. In my view he should begin by reducing those taxes that would relieve the rank and file of the people, and so make it easier for the family man to carry on. The following figures in regard to income tax will, I think, be of interest to the House:

Individual Income Taxpayers, Fiscal Year 1926-27		Percentage		Percentage		Average	
Amount of income	Number of tax-payers	Number of all tax-payers	Amount of tax paid	Amount of all tax paid	Percentage of all tax paid	tax paid by each individual	
Under \$4,000	97,171	83.75	2,396,965	12.79		23.74	
\$4,000-\$30,000	17,992	15.51	8,678,382	44.77		44.90	
\$30,000-\$50,000	874	.49	2,673,375	17.03		5,854.31	
\$50,000 and over	294	.25	4,718,891	24.15		10,666.65	
	116,029	100.00	18,043,261	100.00			

I take it to be the business of a Government to legislate in the best interests of the rank and file of the people rather than for a special few. We all need three specific things: food, clothing and shelter. Until all our people have those three essentials with a reasonable standard of living, only the minimum of taxation should be imposed. The Minister of Finance has seen fit to grant the greatest relief to the 116,029 citizens of this country who are in the enjoyment of incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$50,000 and over, and surely they have enough and to spare to provide the necessities of life.

With reference to the balance sheet placed before us by the Minister of Finance, I observe that there is an increase in the revenue of the Post Office Department amounting to \$1,930,831. I congratulate the Postmaster General (Mr. Veniot) on this excellent showing, and I sincerely hope that he will now give more consideration to the providing of postal services in the outlying districts of the Dominion. Another item of interest has to do with the Canada Grain Act. Under this head the estimated revenue is given at \$2,600,000, an increase of \$17,016. It has been intimated more than once by hon. members who do not happen to live in Western Canada, and know nothing of the grain trade, that the cost of administering the Grain Act is met from the coffers of the Federal Government, and that therefore all Canada helps to pay this cost, which is incurred for the benefit of the grain growers of the Western Provinces. Let me reassure any hon. gentleman who still labors under this delusion that any such suggestion is not at all in accordance with the facts; the cost of administering the grain act is borne entirely by the grain growers of Canada.

THE LARGEST ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

With regard to expenditures, I notice that the largest item is for the interest on

the public debt, \$128,700,000. The second largest item is the annual cost of past wars, not including interest, which amounts to \$47,500,000. It is therefore on these two items that we should fix our best attention, and should try to find ways and means of reducing them. We must realize that merely because peace is signed the effects of war are not over. We are having to raise nearly half a million a day to meet the huge cost of past wars, and I want to remind the Government and the Minister of Finance that the increase of \$6,000,000 in the estimates in connection with military defence this year will not in any way protect Canada from war nor keep her out of it for one single day.

Another item which is of interest is included under maritime freight rates, the estimated amount required being \$3,843,000. The amount estimated by the Minister of Railways a year ago was about \$2,000,000. It has grown, as we in this corner of the House feared it would. I will not comment on this amount given to the Maritime Provinces, which is in the nature of an extra subsidy, but I think that every Province in the Dominion, whether old or new, which is struggling to make both ends meet, with a thin population and with huge expenditures brought about very often through no fault of their own, should be given similar consideration.

THE S.S.B. SCHEME GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

There is another item, assets written off as non-active, including soldier land settlement loans amounting to \$14,000,000 and the revaluation of soldier lands involving an amount to be written off of \$8,000,000. On the resale of stock and equipment on the farms which have reverted to the board—these farms have been sold, according to the Minister of Finance, although some 3,000 properties remain to be disposed of—the expected loss is some \$6,000,000. Besides this we have to remember that in 1922 we wrote off some \$11,000,000 interest in connection with this same undertaking. It is about time we realized that there has been something wrong either in the initiation of this vast scheme or in the carrying out of it. I am not going to criticize any of these rebates so far as relief to returned soldiers is concerned, but I do want to say a word with respect to the launching of the scheme.

Governments that claim to be all powerful should have known, when the scheme was launched, that deflation would ensue in 1920 and 1921, which deflation has been really the cause of many losses sustained by the country under this scheme. Governments have access to all the expert advice they desire, and they should have known, if they did not, that the deflation would take place. If they did know this, then the scheme should not have been launched, particularly as we are sinking a hundred million dollars into it. If they did not know, then they have to admit that Governments only play second fiddle to finance, because finance certainly brought about the deflation in 1920 and 1921.

Much is said in the budget regarding our favorable trade balance. What does it mean? From this corner various speeches have been made, pointing out that a country might have a very large trade balance in its favor and yet exist under a very low standard of living. In quoting the extent of our exports and imports—and there is a large margin in exports—we have to remember that out



H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

of Canadian investments abroad we bring into Canada only about \$63,000,000, while foreign investments in Canada have a call on this country of about \$254,000,000. The balance has to be made up in goods sent out of the Dominion, and therefore when we simply put exports against imports in actual goods it is no proof that this country is in a particularly healthy state. Allow me to quote from the Minister of Finance, where he says:

"But it is also apparent that our ability to produce still exceeds our capacity to consume by a broad margin, and that our exporters annually market over a billion dollars of goods in other lands."

CANNOT BUY GOODS PRODUCED

I wish the Minister had gone a little further and pointed out how, under the rapid development of science and invention, more goods are being turned out per day, per week, per month and per year than were manufactured in the past, and with less man power. In other words we are rapidly lifting the work from men's shoulders and having it done by machines. I would the Minister had pointed out that every industrial country is up against this same problem. It has been shown by well known economists that, inasmuch as the money paid in cost cannot possibly buy back the goods at cost plus profit, constituting price, every country has a problem on its hands.

When in England last summer I visited, amongst many factories and foundries, one establishment at Sheffield where I learned what tremendous changes are taking place in industry. This was a steel concern which had built in 1919 a very up to date plant, where in one shop alone they could turn out eight hundred tons of steel a day. They easily got orders because they could produce cheaply. Two other large firms at once built similar factories and Germany soon followed suit, with the result that last summer when I visited the plants they were lying idle several days of the week because there was no demand for the

quantity of steel that was being turned out. Anyone who visits industrial establishments in the old country, in the United States or in Canada will find that in these various factories there are the most complicated machines doing the work required with very few men in attendance. One can visualize only a few years hence factories being run with the aid of exceedingly few overseers. In my opinion this is one of our greatest problems, and in future budgets I hope this will be placed before the House by the Minister.

ROOT CAUSES OF MODERN WAR

We know that the economic struggle now going on between the different countries to find markets for their goods is simply an economic war, and in this connection I would quote a few words from a letter written from one of the colleges of Oxford, England, which I noticed in the *Ottawa Citizen* this morning:

"The underlying causes of war, it is generally agreed, are economic, the actual political state of war following commercial antagonisms. The last war is a notable illustration. Germany had to find an outlet for the bursting industrial activity of her people. These economic conditions pre-existing, the war mentality was soon created and its logical outcome ensued.

"Do not present world conditions contain, in embryo at least, even more potent seeds of conflict? And are not these underlying causes of war to be found at the very root of our industrial structure?"

We must know that the economic war being carried on by every country to find markets in other countries is leading in only one direction, and I am sorry that this condition is not faced openly in this House of Commons.

The Minister of Finance stated that Canadians were returning from the United States, but his statement did not seem to be accepted by a number of hon. members opposite him. I would like to make a suggestion which I believe would help keep some of our people in Canada: *I think we should give Canadians from far Eastern and Central Provinces the same opportunity to look over the Western part of Canada, so far as railway fares are concerned, that we now give to people coming from other countries.* It is quite natural that a man who has not a large surplus of pocket money, and who is not content with his present conditions, should pay a small fee to get into the United States when he cannot afford the somewhat heavy fare to Western Canada, and I believe if assistance were given these men we would retain a great many of them in this country.

DOMINION NOTES AND BANK NOTES

A few days ago the Minister of Finance stated that there were \$220,835,000 of Dominion notes outstanding as of December 31, 1927, while bank notes in circulation at the same date amounted to \$182,747,000, intimating that we have a surplus of Dominion notes in circulation. I questioned that statement at the time and said:

"Did not the greater part of that \$220,000,000 comprise notes of large denominations used by the banks alone?"

To this question the Minister replied:

"It meets the requirements of the country and the Government receives a revenue for it."

Not being content with that answer, I placed some questions on the order paper

(Continued on page 37)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Information from South Africa, where the farmers are endeavoring to organize a maize pool, states that the Grain Trade there is using propaganda of the Grain Trade in Western Canada to discourage the farmers. The celebrated chart issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers last fall is being circulated over the veldt. Western Canadian farmers are thoroughly conversant with the cunning methods employed by the Grain Trade propagandists now. Take this present crop year for instance. While the Grain Trade will undoubtedly be claiming the payment of an average price for the entire year, it is a matter of actual fact that over 90 per cent of the wheat in the 1927 crop was delivered at country elevators before April 1st. It is an actual certainty that extremely little of this grain will benefit by the higher prices prevailing now.

* * *

Lew Hutchinson, Director of the Alberta Wheat Pool for Camrose district, reports that world-wide interest has been aroused over the coming International Wheat Pool Conference to be held at Regina, June 5th, 6th and 7th. The scope of this Conference has been extended this year and representatives from other co-operative organizations will attend. Special conferences are being arranged for the Livestock, Dairy, Poultry, and other producers' co-operative organizations who are sending representatives.

An interesting feature will be the presence at the Conference of men from the great British co-operatives. John Cairns, Peter Malkin and William Smith will represent the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

WHEAT POOL CONFERENCE

The English Co-operative Wholesale Society will have two directors, A. W. Golightly and J. Oliver, and their central wheat buyer, A. H. Hobley, as their representatives. Sir Thomas Allen is expected to attend as a member of the British Empire Marketing Board and Henry J. May, secretary of International Co-operative Alliance, has cabled that he will be present. The Australian Wheat Pools are sending representatives and also the Australian Government. The Russian Co-operative Selling Societies will also be represented.

A number of prominent officials from the United States Department of Agriculture as well as representatives of a number of the large Co-operative organizations in addition to delegates and officials of the United States Wheat Pools will be present. Among those who have promised to attend are Judge John D. Miller, Vice-president and General Counsel of the Dairymen's League and President of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, New York City; John Brandt, President of the Land o' Lakes Creameries, of Minneapolis; Ralph D. Merritt, Managing Director of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, California; J. S. Montgomery, general manager of the Central Co-operative Association of St. Paul; F. M. Black, Chairman of the Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction, Kelowna, B.C.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan and Hon. R. A. Hoey, who will represent the Manitoba Government, will be among the speakers.

* * *

Milling, Liverpool, Eng.—There is no doubt that a very steady tone pervades the wheat market, and the steadiness is based on a solid foundation of fact, that is to say, there is actual and serious damage to the American

BRITISH COMMENT Winter wheat crop and definite shortage of millable native wheat in parts of Europe, chiefly in Germany, Italy, Spain, Central Europe and Poland. These facts are well known to operators in Chicago and they are equally well known to the managers of the Canadian Wheat Pool. We find accordingly that Americans do not offer their wheat, and the Canadian Pool seizes every opportunity to put prices a little higher. And the mere fact that they are able to do this, although holding a huge supply in the shop window, is a great tribute to the success of their marketing policy.

The Canadian wheat, as already said, is in the shop window, but most certainly it is not on the bargain counter; nor is it likely to be put in the bargain list, for no matter what some interested people may say about the virtues of Argentine wheat, it is certain that Canadian wheat-flour is necessary to make a good high loaf such as consumers demand and bakers like to sell.

On occasion it has been remarked that too much emphasis is being placed on the monetary value of co-operation and too little on the spiritual side.

This is a Dollar Age. Almost every movement is measured by the money gauge. "Every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys."

People look on the spiritual side as something abstract, dim and hazy—far away, beyond practical understanding. Nevertheless there is a spiritual side to co-operation as exemplified by the Wheat Pool. There is a sublimity in the very thought of an

SPIRITUAL SIDE OF CO-OPERATION immense army of farm workers banded together for their own economic advantage; working out their own problem in a neighborly way; calmly and dispassionately surveying the outlook with a vision far beyond petty disagreement and squabbles.

The accepted view for centuries has been that superior minds should control the intricacies of large enterprises involving vast sums of money; that all that was expected of the common herd was to work and produce. The ignorant rank and file was expected to know nothing of the mysterious workings of so complex a subject as the financing, handling and selling of the product of the labor of strained backs and calloused hands.

The development of the Wheat Pool and similar co-operative organizations has worked a decided change. These workers found that by hiring the services of experts they could conduct their own business.

By doing their own handling, financing and marketing these farmers found out considerable savings would be effected and a system developed that has proven infinitely more satisfactory.

The cloak of mystery and awe that shadowed the "inner workings" of the old system has been torn aside. The idol has lost the bulk of its worshippers.

Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, senses the changed feeling in Western Canada. This well-informed public man, with broad vision and a world of experience, recently stated in an address before a home mission board of a leading church:

"Before we can have strong spiritual and religious activity we must take care of the economic problem. The farmer must learn to co-operate without jealousies and factionalism and without friction in organization politics. The Canadian Wheat Pool is an education in itself for the farmers. I earnestly recommend that you preach to the farmer this lesson of strong organization and central selling agency selling for his product."

Mr. Jardine recommended the study of the principle involved in the sale of 200,000,000 bushels of grain direct to English mills by the Canadian Wheat Pool.

* * *

Alberta Labor News.—The farmers of Alberta are working on the organization of a pool for coarse grains. The operation of the coarse grain pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan offers every hope that the Alberta pool will be successfully organized to the benefit of the farmers and the Province as a whole. It is reported that the grain trade have said that as long as they can handle Alberta's coarse grains they need not worry about the Wheat Pool. But Alberta farmers are out to get the profit on their oats and barley and flax for themselves.

* * *

T. W. Mercer, in *Co-operative Review*: It is in the wider fields of national life and public policy that Co-operation makes its greatest contributions to civic welfare and efficiency. We in this country are committed to democracy in our forms of Government. Democracy is in our blood, representative institutions best express our racial genius. Co-operation is still in its infancy. It is a movement in process of becoming something greater, and who can tell what it will yet become? Already all who understand its principles and apprehend the unrevealed potentialities of co-operative expansion, its power of uniting and comprehending all classes in one vast democracy, perceive how the Co-operative Movement justifies belief in social transformation without social upheaval, and the ultimate emergence of a new State not based on force but founded in freedom.

Promoted

**E. R. Briggs, Now Assistant Secretary,
Alberta Wheat Pool**



E. R. BRIGGS

E. R. Briggs, an employee of the Alberta Wheat Pool since December 10th 1923, has been appointed assistant secretary. He has been assistant to the superintendent of the Growers Department for some time.

The Secretary's Department has been laden with increasing responsibilities of late, and the appointment of an assistant to R. O. German was decided upon by the Directors.

E. R. Briggs has been a resident of Alberta since 1910, when he arrived here from Michigan. He homesteaded in the Lanfine district and took an active part in farmers' organizations in that locality. He was the first secretary of the Lanfine U.F.A.; was secretary of the Golden Valley Co-operative Society and president of the Acadia constituency convention. He was a leading figure in the organization of the Wheat Pool in his district.

The Alberta Pool was started on October 29th, 1923. On December 10, the manager, the late C. M. Elliott, secured the services of Mr. Briggs to assist in the organization. Since then he has rendered valuable service to the Pool.

Wheat Pool Elevator Building Program

Wheat Pool Elevators, Limited, is now launched on an active elevator building program. At present eighteen country elevators are being built and eight have been purchased this year. This brings the total of Alberta Wheat Pool elevators to 186.

Just how many new elevators will be built this year depends on the farmers of Alberta. Any shipping point can now get a Pool elevator. The way to go about it is to secure a sufficient sign-up of Pool members.

Elevators were purchased at the following points: Bremner, Eilerslie, Fenn, Etzikom, Taber, Duchess, Menaik and Gwynne.

Under Construction

Elevators are now under construction at the following points: Morningside, Gibbons, Ryley, Picardville, Bruce, Duagh, Acadia Valley, Atlee, Dewberry, Buffalo, Shepard, Cheadle, New Dayton, Heskeith, Vauxhall, Ferintosh, Armada and Bowden.

The first commercial words discovered in the first church of Venice—St. James on the Rialto—were the ninth century inscription: "Around this temple let merchant's law be just, his weights true, and his contracts guileless." This is the oldest and best co-operative motto known and it is only under some form of co-operative marketing that it is ever likely to be acted upon.

This is the principle on which P. elevators are operated—true weights and fair grades to all with excess earnings returned to the membership. No group of grain farmers anywhere in the world have the advantage of safeguards in the

marketing of their grain such as is provided for Wheat Pool members.

Pool Elevators Necessary

The experience of the Alberta Pool over a period of four years has proven beyond a doubt that Pool elevators are an absolute necessity in order that Pool members may be safeguarded in the delivery of their grain; in order that the Pool terminal elevators may be operated to the fullest advantage; and in order that the Central Selling Agency shall be provided with supplies of a wanted grade at a time when the demand for that grade is keenest.

Pool elevator operators have been given particular instructions in regard to the handling of Pool grain and the exceptionally low overage total of the Alberta Pool elevators has created something of a record in close weighing. If a comparison could be made between the Pool overages and the overages of a string of privately owned elevators handling an equal volume, the farmers of this Province would be provided with an "eye-opener". But while all Pool figures are openly available to Pool members, no such figures can be obtained from line elevator companies. Being private companies organized for profit, their business particulars are open only to their own stock-holders.

It is well for Pool members to realize that the Pool elevator system is a vitally important part of the entire organization. It is becoming more and more apparent that the Pool elevators are the anchor of the Pool. I have no hesitation in predicting that in the future the tangible benefits to Pool members from the Pool elevator system will become more and more apparent. You will gain in service, in square dealing and in actual dollars and cents. Your own money is invested in this rapidly growing enterprise and the people that will benefit by its operation are the Pool members. The Pool elevator system is young. It was cradled in adversity; subjected to every calumny and slur that the opposition could conceive of, but it has already amply proven its extreme usefulness. The Pool elevator systems of Western Canada are the admiration and envy of growers all over the world.

SELLING THEIR BIRTHRIGHT

The Co-operator.—The kind of farmers who let the old-liners talk them into staying out of the Wheat Pool are selling their birthright for a mess of banana oil.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The cut-off date for the 1927-28 Pool has been set for Monday, July 16, 1928. Any wagonload lots of wheat delivered at local elevators or any car lots billed out after that date will be handled in and through the 1928-1929 Pool.

All wheat produced or acquired by any person who signed the First Series Contract is covered by that contract and must be delivered to the Pool, even though it may be delivered after July 15, 1928. This pertains to all wheat of any grade or variety, excepting only Registered Seed Wheat.

All wheat produced or acquired in the year 1928 by any member who is a signer of the Second Series Wheat Pool Contract is covered by that contract and must be marketed through the Pool in accordance therewith.

Pool Needs Opposition (?)

Mr. Burns Campbell, of West Wingham, brings up the statement that has been oft repeated, particularly by non-Pool farmers, that "the Pool needs opposition." Quite often Pool members have heard this and accepted it as fact, unthinkingly. All of us only too often accept tritely expressed remarks without analyzing them. That remark transposed somewhat means "the Pool farmers need more opposition." You can be assured definitely and positively that you get quite enough opposition right now. Argentina with her peon labor and agricultural workers ground under the heel of the wealthy and powerful grain trade, her large surplus sloughed on the market in an indiscriminate manner, causes enough worry and trouble for your salesmen.

Then there is the non-Pool wheat of Western Canada with "bearish" weight of indiscriminate selling in the times of heavy marketing. The Pool will get lots more opposition if the United States adopts the McNary-Haugen bill and throws a couple of hundred million bushels on the world market. The Canadian Wheat Pool gets lots of opposition, I can assure you, and the greater the opposition the less efficiently the Pool works. The declaration that "the Pool needs opposition" is a foolish, careless, thoughtless statement.

Survey of Farm Incomes

Surely the farmers of this country do not believe that enough has been achieved in bettering farm living conditions. In a recent article written by Mr. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, he tells of a survey of farm incomes made. This survey reveals that in 1919, the most prosperous year the farmers of Ontario ever had, the average labor income on farms of over 225 acres with a capital investment of around \$36,000 was \$1,734. Mr. Drury remarks, "Western agriculture is subject to ups and downs to a greater extent than that of the East, but it is certain that averaged over a period of years it does not yield any greater returns."

"Of course, it is always possible to pick out an individual here and there who has done better than these averages. It is, however, no fairer to draw general conclusions from these exceptions than it would be to measure possible success of the average merchant or manufacturer in terms of Timothy Eaton or Henry Ford. When these meagre returns are considered, it is easy to understand that farm life of necessity is not overdone with luxury or pleasure."

Remedy Not in Preaching

"I am quite aware that in presenting this gloomy picture of farming conditions I am striking a discordant note in the chorus of well-being so lustily sung just now by Canadian business. It is surely silly, however, to close our eyes to facts. Instead, patriotic Canadians everywhere should seek in the interests of better nation-building, to understand these conditions, to diagnose their cause and to at least give sympathy to the farmers in their endeavors to find a remedy. And in conclusion, let me say most emphatically, that the remedy will not be found in preaching to the farmer on how he should farm. That, he probably knows better than any outsider can tell him."

In view of this statement by a man so well-informed as ex-Premier Drury, it is very obvious indeed that any organization such as the Wheat Pool which is doing

its utmost to improve farm conditions, deserves every possible support, rather than more opposition. We may only reiterate that there is enough opposition now.

New Saskatchewan Pool Terminal

Contract Awarded for Terminal of 6,900,000 Bushels Capacity

The Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool awarded the contract on April 17th, for the erection of the superstructure for the new reinforced concrete terminal elevator which is being constructed by the Saskatchewan Pool at Port Arthur this year. The new terminal will have a total capacity of 6,900,000 bushels and will be ready for operation on October 15th. It is being built by the Barnet McQueen Construction Company, Fort William, and the work will be under the supervision of C. D. Howe and Company of Port Arthur, consulting engineers. When finished, Pool Terminal No. 7 will be the most modern and fastest operating terminal elevator in North America.

The elevator will be located on the lake front between Pool Terminals No. 1 and No. 6, fairly close to the boundary between the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur. It will be served by both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways, and will be able to receive as many as 500 cars per day during the rush season. It will have a capacity of 300 cars per day of ten hours, and will be able to ship out grain at the rate of 150,000 bushels per hour.

The workhouse itself will have a storage capacity of 900,000 bushels and there will be two storage annexes, a marine tower and marine log will be installed for the unloading of grain from boats moored to the elevator dock, while the workhouse will be equipped with 9 shipping spouts.

The rapid handling of grain at unloading and during shipment will be facilitated by the use of eleven 150,000 pound scales, 20 receiving cleaners, in addition to 32 other cleaners of various kinds, 23 belt conveyors with a total length of more than 34,000 feet of belt, varying in width from 30 to 42 inches. The cleaners will handle 60,000 bushels per hour and the drier which will be installed, will dry 1,000 bushels per hour.

The total length of Pool Terminal No. 7 will be 1,344 feet and the width 226 feet. The elevator trackage will provide space for 225 loaded cars to be spotted at one time, ready for dumping by five automatic car dumpers, each of which will completely unload a car of grain in ten minutes on the average. To take care of this immense volume of grain 28 elevator legs will be required to take the grain to the top of the elevator from whence it is dumped into the scale garners.

Power for the operation of such a big structure will be provided from a 22,000 volt incoming power line, and to make use of electrical power as required throughout the plant, six transformers, 180 electric motors, and a power room containing 20 control panels will be required.

The completion of this new terminal elevator will give the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool a total capacity of 22,975,000 bushels at the head of the lakes, which, together with 2,000,000 bushel terminal elevator at Buffalo and the space provided by the Pool country elevator system in Saskatchewan, will give a total grain storage capacity of more than 50,000,000 bushels for the 1928-29 crop year.

YOUR ACREAGE REPORT FOR 1928

It is important that you send in a report of the number of acres you have sown to wheat this year. With your co-operation head office can compile very complete statistics which are most valuable to the Pool and to you as a member. Help do away with the necessity for guess work in crop statistics. Get the facts and use them to your own advantage. This is a part of your duties as a member of the Pool. Please fill in the form and return it at once.

WHY TOBACCO POOL FAILED

In a recent article published in "Tobacco", Mr. Geoffrey Morgan set forth the reasons why the growers in the south failed to renew contracts with the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association and why the association ceased to function. His explanation is worthy of thought on the part of co-operating farmers everywhere, who should try and learn from the experiences of others. In concluding he said:

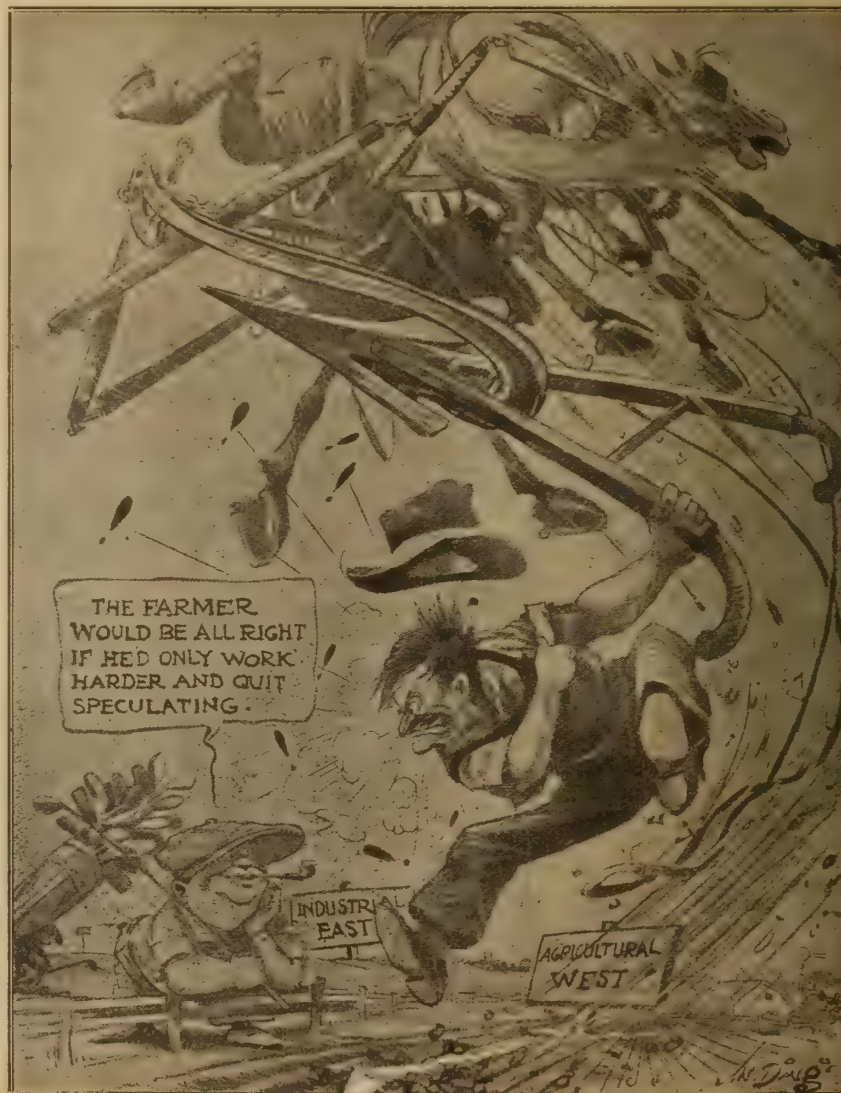
"There were, therefore, two outstanding reasons as to why the Association failed,

the first being that farmers who believe in co-operation and organization were not willing to bear all the cost of maintaining the Association for their own benefit, and, at the same time, having also to bear the cost of carrying the surplus of the non-members. The second cause was that buyers of tobacco failed to see the benefits that would accrue to them by having tobacco properly graded and standardized, and a fair value placed on the commodity under a plan that prevented fluctuations. As stated above, buyers seem to realize this, now that it is too late.

"While the whole tenor of this discussion has been based on the failure of the Association, yet we feel sure that readers will now agree that, in reality, the Association, viewed from a purely business standpoint, was a success. It did not fail, but ceased to operate because members were not willing to carry on under a plan that forced them to carry all the burdens of the non-members as well as their own."

The solution of the non-member proposition as mentioned by Mr. Morgan, is for the members of an Association to support their Pool 100 per cent and to get out and talk co-operation to those non-members. When that condition exists the outsiders will come in.

What Makes the Wild West Wild



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PREPARING WHEAT MAP

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is preparing a wheat map of the Prairie Provinces. When completed these maps will tell the grain grower at a glance just what variety of wheat can be grown in a district with the greatest of abundance.

SALE OF WHEAT FOR FEED

There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the sale of low grade wheat as feed. *The facts are that under no circumstances can wheat be sold by any member unless he first applies for and secures a permit to do so from Head Office.* Permission will be promptly given to sell to a bona fide feeder, on condition that the wheat will not be disposed of to an elevator company or grain company, or to any one for re-sale to an elevator company. Any breach of these regulations is a violation of the Pool contracts and will be dealt with as such.

AMENDMENT TO SEED ACT

An amendment to the Dominion Seeds Act was passed by the House of Commons at the present session, in which provision is made whereby the Minister of Agriculture may, upon the report of any person, persons, or Advisory Board appointed for that purpose, refuse to issue a license in respect of wheat seed varieties which are untried, or of any variety found to possess inferior qualities or characteristics which impair its value in commerce.

SOME RADIO SUGGESTIONS

Burns Campbell, West Wingham, Alta. —I've been listening to the broadcasts regularly. They are just fine. The Glee Club sure did fine last Wednesday night. I would like to see them some time. That was sure a good broadcast Wednesday night, April 11th, answering those questions. That should go to the farmers' hearts, I am sure. I note you said you do not get many letters. Well, maybe you can consider yourself lucky that you don't. You know, when the farmers are all satisfied, they don't say anything, but when they are not, look out for mail—there will be more than enough. It should not be that way, but it is. Some suggestions: Ask the farmers some night that don't belong to the Wheat Pool to write in and tell just why they don't belong. Explain why the Wheat Pool does not need opposition to make a real success for the farmer. Some farmers seem to think that the Wheat Pool needs opposition. Explain why it is necessary for the farmers to do more boosting for the Pool than they now do.

PLAN COMPULSORY POOL

The trend among Australian wheat growers is towards a compulsory wheat pool. Recent information from "down under" states that in Victoria state a tacit understanding has been arrived at on the basis outlined herewith:

1. The Pool to be controlled by a board of five, four to be elected by wheat growers and one to be a Government nominee.
2. The period of the act is to be from three to five years.
3. The board to have the right to fix the price of wheat for local consump-

Alberta Wheat Pool's Vancouver Terminal

Two and a Half Million Bushel Structure to be Completed September 1st.

C. M. Hall, General Manager of the Pool Elevators, reports that satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the new Vancouver terminal. This two and a half million bushel structure will be completed by September 1st, 1928.

The Pool's new terminal, when completed, will be the most modern structure of its kind on the Pacific coast. Its receiving capacity will be 18 cars an hour. Three railway tracks will run into the elevator and three automatic car unloaders will be provided. The Canadian Pacific Railway is building yardage facilities adjacent to the elevator which will hold 300 cars.

The height of the workhouse of the new Alberta Pool terminal will be 196½ feet, and its width 79 feet. Forty-four large tanks 123 feet high and each with a capacity of 35,000 bushels will provide the main storage. The interstices between the circular tanks provide an additional 150 bins for further storage. Sixteen cleaners, each with a cleaning capacity of 1600 bushels and house, and dryers with a capacity of a thousand bushels an hour are provided for.

The loading galleries are being

equipped with 20 spouts and facilities provided to load three ships at one time. The length of the dock is 1409 feet and depth of water at low tide 35 feet.

An idea of the size and capacity of the terminal is furnished by the amount of belting required. The total belting which this elevator will use, if placed end to end, would stretch 5½ miles.

The construction work is being done by the Great Northwestern Construction Company and J. W. Steart. C. D. Howe and Company of Port Arthur, are the engineers.

The completion of this terminal will give the Alberta Wheat Pool total terminal facilities of 5,300,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 4,050,000 bushels capacity being at Vancouver.

By the coming fall there will be a total of eleven great terminals all bearing the proud insignia "Wheat Pool Terminal." These are placed as follows: Prince Rupert, 1; Vancouver, 2; Fort William, 3; Port Arthur, 4; Buffalo, 1. At present the Saskatchewan Pool is building Terminal No. 7 at Port Arthur. When completed it will have a capacity of nearly seven million bushels.

tion, having regard to the actual cost of production in this state.

4. The necessary legislation to be introduced after a ballot of wheat growers is held and only if 55 per cent of those voting are in favor of the compulsory pool.

THE FISH'S TALE

A little fish swam in a lake,
And found a luscious worm
Dangling right before its eyes—
Oh, how that worm did squirm!

"Aha," the fishlet chuckled low,
"I'll gobble, while I can,
This luscious worm." He did it!
Then sizzled in a pan.

A wise old fish saw the same bait,
For food his stomach yearned,
But he'd been hooked a time or two—
A lesson he had learned.

"You won't catch me," he sagely vowed
And swiftly swam away,
With this result: the wise old fish
Still swims the lake today.

Speculators often use a bait
Of talk, perhaps a cent or two,
With hopes of breaking your co-op.
And then of ruling you.

The moral of the fish's tale:
Stop—listen—think and look,
For those who fall for luring bait,
Most always get the hook.

—Citrus Leaver.

WHEREIN POOL MARKETING DIFFERS

The Farmers' Sun.—The real difference between Pool Marketing and ordinary Grain Trade marketing was put in brief form recently by Manager E. B. Ramsay, of the Central Selling Agency, Winnipeg, in an address at Aberdeen, South Dakota. Here's how he put it for our grain grower friends south of the line:

"Speaking of the Central Selling Agency I am sure you are wondering wherein lies the difference between Pool operations and those previously in vogue. To put it in a nutshell: We seek market control through the control of our product. I submit that this is a perfectly logical and sane objective and is the ultimate solution of the producers' difficulties. It is quite in keeping with modern business practices and places agriculture on a par with other industries in the marketing of her products. Market control, as you are well aware and we also fully recognize, is subject to very definite limitations. We find that to effectively control our product and to place us on a competitive basis with non-Pool wheat it is necessary to develop our own facilities. This is the only reason for the tremendous expansion which has taken place. Should any other organization develop more efficiency or cheapness in performing some service necessary for the marketing of the crop than we can do for ourselves we will employ those services. Until that condition is apparent we intend to continue to extend our facilities until our requirements are met.

"Control of our products as far as is

humanly possible also permits of our eliminating a vast number of middlemen's services which have gradually forced themselves in between the producers and the ultimate consumer. It also permits of a definite restriction being placed on the extent of the charge which is made for such services as are essential."

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

A new elevator every two days has been the record established by the Manitoba Wheat Pool since building operations began this spring. Close to eighty new elevator points have been organized this year and new elevators will be erected at nearly all these points, it is stated by C. H. Burnell, President.

Over three hundred men divided into fourteen crews are employed in building these Manitoba Pool elevators.

Elevators have been completed this month at the following points: Portage, Fortier, Oakland, Holland, Sinclair, Elie, Purvis, Clearwater, Tillson, Broomhill, Minto and Dand.

Other Wheat Pool News on Page 17.

Correspondence

CONDEMN THE SCRUB SIRES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Today all through the Province may be heard the call to farmers to "sow better seed and grow better crops, also to campaign against noxious weeds which, if given the chance, will ruin their farms."

What of Alberta's livestock!—Should not a call go out to the farmers in this connection?—"That they raise better livestock, types the markets of the world demand, that they eliminate their scrub sires as being just as dangerous to them as noxious weeds, and institute purebreds in their place."

The farmer who raises scrub stock year after year knows he is doing the wrong thing, that his scrubs eat just as much feed if not more than good grade animals through the winter, and when sold do not realize as much as good grade animals would.

Then there is the danger of inbreeding, overlooked by many farmers and dearly paid for in the long run.

For Successful Production

The formula surely, for successful livestock production is Breeding, Feeding and Weeding.

It will be said—"Farmers know full well that they should be raising better stock, and keeping pure bred sires, but how can the change be brought about?" The change may be brought about quite easily if the farmers so desire. Saskatchewan has undertaken to accomplish it, and what one Province can do another can. Ireland has instituted a pure bred sire law, and scrub bull elimination contests are being carried out in New York state.

The Alberta Act

Alberta passed a law last session known as the "Improvement of Stock Breeding Act," which is very similar to the Act passed by Saskatchewan a year ago. The substance of the act is that by a petition from two-thirds of its resident ratepayers, a rural municipality may be formed into a Pure Bred Sire Area, when in due course the scrub sires must be got rid of and only purebreds kept within the area.

The question will be asked—"What will happen in the case of a farmer who

has to get rid of his scrub sire and cannot afford to buy a purebred sire?" This difficulty can be overcome by the formation of a municipal pure bred sire policy, financed by means of a municipal loan, the purpose of which would be the supplying of sires in just such cases on terms say of two years. Taxation would not have to be increased, for the interest on the municipal loan would be taken care of by the interest on the sire notes.

It is an undisputable fact that the basic foundation of successful livestock production is good breeding and the Government of Alberta, realizing this fact, has passed legislation which permits the formation of Pure Bred Sire Areas; it now rests with the farmers whether or not the scrub sire is to be permitted to retain his all important and dangerous position in the livestock world.

Surely they will pass the sentence of elimination on him and decide upon the formation of Pure Bred Sire Areas, even though there may be difficulties to overcome.

D. C. BRETON.

Telfordville, Alta.

WHY DEBT MUST INCREASE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I should like to have the privilege of answering an important question brought before the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by Colonel Robinson.

Why is it that in an European country with the most highly developed co-operative system in the world, farm mortgages have continued to increase?

In those European countries that have brought Co-operation to a high state of development, there is what is known amongst financiers as the "Investment Banking System."

It may vary somewhat from the methods followed in this country, but the fundamental principle is the same.

What the readers of *The U.F.A.* will be interested in, is why the mortgages (debts) of this country continue to increase. During a period of liquidation, they may decrease in some degree, but taking a cycle covering a period of inflation and deflation (twin curses) the debts will increase, and it is inevitable under the unified Canadian Banking system. There is just one way of getting money out of a bank, that we need consider, that is, for some person or persons to borrow it.

Only Way to Pay

Suppose the people of Canada borrow one hundred millions. At the end of the year they will owe the bank the one hundred millions plus the interest. The only way that the interest can be paid is by further borrowing. But as it is individuals that borrow, some of them will pay, the only way that they can pay is to sell some commodity and buy money, and take it to the banks. This will reduce the volume of money in circulation. Banks do not accept commodities in payment of interest, it must be in the form of money. By money I mean Bank and Dominion notes, coin, and that form of money circulated by cheques.

Inflation causes a rise in the price-level, and people commence to expand their operations. In order to do this they go into debt. When deflation hits them (liquidation, the bankers call it), they are compelled to mortgage. In considering the financial problem we must include loan and trust companies, insurance companies, stock and mortgage companies, stock watering, etc. It may be said that banks also suffer

loss during Deflation, which may be true in a degree, but did you ever hear of a mortgage being lost?

I will give you an illustration which I think covers the situation. Just previous to the deflation that took place in 1920, you were advised "gratis", to come in and let your banker advise you on finance, and I want you to take particular note as to why that was so important. Suppose that A is indebted to the Bank, and has a bunch of cattle, and his note has fallen due. B, who is doing business at the same bank, has a bond or two and possibly a small bank account. The banker asks Farmer A to reduce his loan and advises B to buy cattle. "They are a good buy." B fell for it, and when liquidation hit the country, B took the loss rather than the Bank. The Banker calls this "Putting his house in order." As a result of deflation, many were compelled to mortgage their farms in order to satisfy their creditors. Any concerted action on the part of the people to get out of debt merely tends to bring on deflation, as every repayment of a loan reduces the volume of money in circulation.

Upper and Nether Millstones

Thus the people are caught between the upper and nether millstones. It resolves itself into a threefold proposition; First, interest and profit—in order to obtain a means for exchange, the people are obliged to pay interest. When interest and profit accumulate, they are converted into stocks, bonds and mortgages.

I am well aware that it is claimed that Savings are the basis of interest. This is merely to becloud the issue and strain at the gnat and swallow the camel. (We are compelled to save to pay the interest on our debts).

Second, inflation—a means of bringing on temporary prosperity under which people are induced to expand operations and go into debt.

Third, deflation—increases our debt by increasing the amount of goods and services that are required to meet a given obligation, bringing those who are in debt under the power of the financial system and concentrating the stocks and bonds in the hands of a few.

The evil then is one of social injustice, and it will require the best intellect in Canada to bring about an equitable system.

C. EAST.

Vermilion, Alberta.

A WARNING FROM INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

It has been brought to the attention of this Department that certain companies and societies located in the United States have been circularizing by mail or otherwise in Alberta, literature designed to bring applications for Insurance from Canadian correspondents to the head office of the company.

Certain of these companies are not licensed in the Province of Alberta, nor as a matter of fact, in the Dominion of Canada, to undertake insurance, and as a result, have no legal status in Canada.

No Protection Given

The Department considers it advisable in this end, that the public should be warned that there is nothing in the statutes preventing unlicensed insurance companies communicating with persons in Canada by mail for the solicitation of business or the collection of premiums or otherwise in connection with insurance.

(Continued on page 34)

FORGOTTEN SOMETHING

Land o' Lakes News.—We enter an era of greater combine. Some day the farmer will combine and tell industry it has forgotten something; that civilization is still dependent upon the soil.

Pool Radio News**Pretty Little Blonde**

No. 3 Tough, Craigmyle, Alta.—Your broadcast last week was certainly splendid. Especially good were the Glee Singers in "Sig Machi." Ask the "Pretty Little Blonde Girl" to sing "Let's Kiss and Make Up" next Wednesday night.

Wants Advice re Farming

Norman McKeracher, Bordenave, Alta.—I received the broadcast last night—it came fine. For my part, I would like if the staff would give us advice about farming instead of the concert, which is very good of those who volunteer.

Enjoyed Program

Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin, Mannville, Alta.—We enjoyed the program of the Glee Club very well. Also enjoy hearing the announcer giving lectures every week as his voice is so clear and distinct. Will close for now, looking forward to hearing more of your broadcasts and wishing the Wheat Pool all success.

Gold Medallist on Radio

Dulcie Bishop, daughter of Max Bishop, and winner of the Gold Medal for Senior Piano Competition at the recent Welsh Musical Festival, and the Dean's Music House Silver Cup for highest marks of any instrumental entry, contributed a piano solo "Slumber Song" by Schumann to the program rendered during the Pool's broadcast Wednesday evening, May 3rd. Mr. Bishop also contributed two numbers.

Wednesday Night Suits

Oliver Goldsmith, Landonville, Alta.—Would like to say we always listen in every week to your Pool broadcasts and enjoy them very much. Wednesday night suits us fine. And we send congratulations to the Glee Club artists. They are fine and were extra plain and clear last night, the 18th, so keep up the good work, Glee Club singers! I am sure more enjoy your programs, but like me, put off writing and saying so. The Pool talks are all very good and interesting.

McIvor on the Air

In his radio address Thursday, May 3rd at Regina, George McIvor of the Central Selling Agency made the following timely remarks: "Yout salesmen have no control over the quality of the product which you give us to sell. I would, however, like you to see that we get the largest possible proportion of Marquis wheat in the grain which you deliver to us next fall. If you could get rid of some of the odds and ends of varieties which seem to have got mixed up with the grain on a great many farms, and if you could turn over to us a much higher proportion of straight Marquis wheat, free from adulteration of any kind, your Sales Department could guarantee you considerably more money when the 1928 crop is sold."

Letter from Clive

A. C. Johnstone, Clive, Alta.—I fully realize how much kick one can get from just a word of congratulation or compliment. Your regular weekly broadcasts



More Smiles and Better Health
when you bake with
OGILVIE'S
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

The very first time you bake with Royal Household, you'll make a discovery that will mean better health and greater happiness for all your family. Bake with health-giving Royal Household Flour.

Remember to ask your dealer for this better flow

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OGDEN'S
CUT PLUG

Soothing—
yet a man's smoke
COOL AND FRAGRANT

Save the Valuable
"POKER HANDS"

A Profitable Dairy Herd

YOUR profit as a dairyman is not large enough to allow "boarders" in your herd. The careful choice of high-grade animals will double your production of milk and butter.



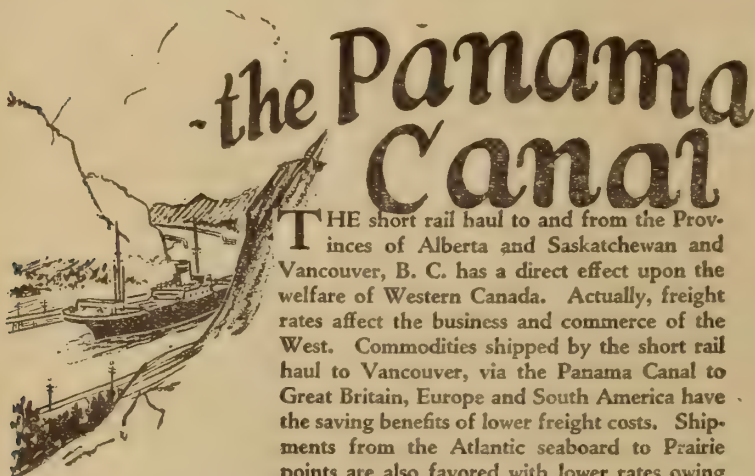
Ask for our Milk Weight Book,
for keeping your milk records

Every cow is an investment, and milk cheques are the returns: each animal should pay you a profit.

The pure-bred sire is the secret of success in dairying. The proceeds from the sale of milk, butter and eggs should be deposited in the bank for future needs.

The Royal Bank of Canada

W731



THE short rail haul to and from the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and Vancouver, B. C. has a direct effect upon the welfare of Western Canada. Actually, freight rates affect the business and commerce of the West. Commodities shipped by the short rail haul to Vancouver, via the Panama Canal to Great Britain, Europe and South America have the saving benefits of lower freight costs. Shipments from the Atlantic seaboard to Prairie points are also favored with lower rates owing to the short rail haul from Vancouver. All shippers and consignees should write for the "Via Vancouver Freight Intelligence and Information File"—a comprehensive compilation of freight rates costs data, all ready for the regulation office filing cabinet. Write to Secretary, Vancouver Harbour Commissioners.



Via VANCOUVER and the Panama Canal!

VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

all winter have come through fine over our "Voice of the Prairie" set, and first may you be complimented on your steadfastness. Many a Friday evening you have stood in the studio as in a shrouded morgue but you never failed us, and a shadow of guilt creeps over one for not registering a boost at an earlier date. The writer is not one who desires to withhold the bouquets for the open grave. Your broadcasts have come over just as clear and distinct as anything contributed from KOMO, Seattle, and it is considered that this is one of the outstanding broadcasters on the continent. It was very apparent that too much entertainment was being crammed into Friday night and I think the change to Wednesday has been a decided improvement. Tonight's contribution from the Glee Club was a distinct improvement on the first. Mr. Bishop and his daughter won many admirers and I am confident if the Glee Club persists in practice, which I know is quite difficult, under the circumstances, they will be equally as popular and compare most favorably with our leading studio stars. We generally have some members of our Local in to hear your programs, but tonight we are alone. I did not know that these broadcasts were procurable. I could distribute a dozen of tonight's broadcasts to those of our community who have no radio and who, I know, would appreciate same. Thirty minutes is too short time to put on much program and a 15 minute address. Quite a number of the users of smaller radio sets do not get your simultaneous broadcast from CFAC and CJCA from 8:30 to 9 p.m. because CKLC is on the air from their Calgary studio. We encountered a little difficulty once or twice, but we installed a "Kleer Tone" device which beats them to it. CKLC is off the air at 9:30 and I am of opinion that 9:30, 10 or 10:15 p.m. would secure many more to your invisible audience.

Lives of great men oft remind us,
As we o'er the pages turn.
Not to die and leave behind us
Letters which we ought to burn.
—Strand.

News & Views

Speaks for Canadian Pool

H. W. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was official spokesman and representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool to the National Wheat Pool meeting, held at Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 23rd.

One Extra Day

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool figures that one extra day of harvesting each day by each farmer in Saskatchewan would increase the crop by around 350,000 bushels a year, or 10,000 bushels a month.

One Man's Experience

James Hills, Mannville, Alta.—I sold my first crop of wheat in 1912—750 bushels of No. 6 which was graded Feed by a track buyer in Minburn for 28 cents a bushel. If this had been the experience of every farmer I do not think many would be outside the Pool.

Aims of Co-operatives

The aims of co-operative marketing are to make farming a more profitable, respected and self-respecting profession.—*W. M. Jardine.*

Want our Seed Wheat

A dispatch from Washington states that sentiment in favor of making Canadian seed wheat available at the lowest price to the American farmer has been growing. This may result in abolition or reduction of customs duty on seed wheat entering the United States from Canada.

Newman on Garnet Wheat

L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, states that Garnet wheat is proving to be a very early maturing variety and a high yielder. As regards milling and baking qualities, Marquis and Garnet do not appear to differ to an appreciable extent except in color of flour. Flour from Marquis wheat is whiter than flour from Garnet.

The Cause of Humanity

No civilization can exist unless agriculture is contented, happy and prosperous. Rome's decline as an empire began when agriculture began to languish. Co-operative marketing, therefore, is not alone the farmer's cause, not simply the cause of business, but the cause of the nation, the cause of humanity itself.—*Frank O. Lowden.*

Sometimes

The Sunkist Courier—Charles F. Ketting, head of General Motors research department, is quoted as defining co-operation as "agreeing that a thing should be done, finding a man who will undertake the task and letting him do the work."

A Florida editor says the definition might be expanded by adding, "And then cussing out the fellow who did the job for the methods he used."

Good Treatment from Elevator

Member of Hayter district.—I want you to know I hear your broadcasts and a lot of good is learned from same, but last Wednesday night was bad as other stations came in too close. I am for the Pool more than ever, and am sure there are lots like me, even if they do not let you know of it. As for me, I hate writing. I will also say we get good treatment from the Pool elevator at Hayter.

"The Spirit of Success"

Westralian Farmers' Gazette.—Co-operation effectively covers the ground, and those who have recourse to it are the better for it. The rural portion of the countries affected by Agricultural Co-operation has been transformed and raised to higher level. The agricultural class and the entire country have grown and the men (and women) who have been in co-operation have been remarkable. There is a Co-operation, calculate, for business. of civilization, with of population. makes intelligence.

**14 NOBLE WHEAT PACKER**

Made in two sections, with 14 packer rolls to each section

This implement was invented by Mr. C. S. Noble, for packing land in which spring and winter wheat is sown.

This machine is becoming very popular amongst the farmers of the Province.

Write for further
Particulars and Prices

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

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CALGARY

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A novel featur
ranged by Hillsie
their meetings du
tinued story, nine
chapters at an
program in
People's
"Care
Mrs
No

So Refreshing



After a tiring day

Blue Ribbon
RED LABEL
TEA

ONE POUND NET WEIGHT

THE NEW LIQUID SATIN LIKE FINISH
DRIES FASTER THAN PAINT OR ENAMEL
DRIES SLOWER THAN LACQUER
"TRUE TO ITS NAME" BECAUSE ITS EASY TO APPLY




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16 Colors.

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Free Suits and \$60 Weekly
Get Canada's fastest-selling,
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Handy, attractive samples
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Absolutely reliable. 30 Years' Experience—15 Successful Years in Calgary.

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Specialist.

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"World Peace," Mrs. Harvey; paper, "Raising Plants for Vegetable Garden," Mrs. Loader; Sewing Demonstration; report, "Social Service," Mrs. Swartz; paper, "Care of Separator and Cream," Mrs. Hoskins; paper, "Our Duty to the Foreign Immigrant," Mrs. Young; paper, "Vocations for Women," Mrs. H. Marr; Report on Marketing, Mrs. Loader; paper, "Beauty Culture," Mrs. Swartz; paper, "Intelligence Tests," Mrs. Howes; A number of interesting topics for answers to roll calls are comprised in this program.

PLEASE SEND NAME

A lady from Alliance ordered pattern No. 6086, but neglected to give her name. If she will write to the Pattern Department, her order will be forwarded at once.

MRS. CARLSON'S BEREAVEMENT

We record with deep regret the sudden bereavement of Mrs. T. M. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director for Cardston, whose husband died on May 3rd, after a very short illness. Mrs. Carlson's many friends in the organization will sympathize with her in her loss.

OFFERING PRIZES

Okotoks U.F.W.A. Local is offering prizes to the boys or girls bringing in the largest number of magpies' and crows' eggs and feet, states Mrs. K. Anderson Bell, Secretary. This Local is opening a farm women's market, where vegetables, eggs, cream, butter and home cooking will be sold every Saturday.

DEATH OF HAROLD SIBBALD

The death occurred on May 4th of Harold Sibbald, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sibbald, who have been active members for many years of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in the Delia district and more recently in Calgary. The late Mr. Harold Sibbald, was in charge, prior to the lingering illness of which he died, of the stock department of the Calgary Motors. He was 25 years of age. The many friends of the family will join with us in sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Sibbald in their bereavement, which we record with deep regret.

JUNIORS' HELP VALUABLE

"Our concert in Rosewood School, under the directorship of Mr. Andrew Crawford, was a great success," states a report from Mrs. Mary Tostevin, secretary of Rosewood U.F.W.A. Local. "We owe a great deal of the success to the Rosewood Juniors who so willingly took part in the dialogues. We are also indebted to Misses E. McGowan, J. Foster, D. Legeer, M. Anderson, M. Cox, Mrs. Thomas Crawford, Messrs. Ivan Anderson, W. Tostevin and Ellis Anderson, who all came forward with some very good singing, and Mr. George Legeer, who gave some excellent piano selections. Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. Laing. General business was discussed, and a nice lunch served at the close of the meeting."

LIKED MRS. GOODWIN'S PAPER

Mrs. Goodwin's paper, "What Benefits Do We Derive from the U.F.W.A.?" was exceptionally good, writes Mrs. S. V. Townsend, corresponding secretary of Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Local. "We have a motion on record to have Mrs. Goodwin give it again when we meet with

Lakeview and Loyalty during the summer," states Mrs. Townsend.

"We have a Flower Fund for the sick of the community, especially those away in hospitals. The ladies put on a most successful concert and dance in March, and received many compliments on their program."

Meetings for the remainder of the year will be held at the members' homes. The program, of which the chief items are given below, includes also a "Local Paper" for each meeting, prepared by various members.

June: Roll Call, Summer Drinks; Demonstrator wash packets and button-holes.

July: Roll Call, Meat Substitutes; Life in the Argentine, Mrs. Willis.

August: Roll Call, Salads; Training the Child in the Home, Mrs. Biggs.

September: Roll Call, Hints on Can-ning; Address from the School Inspector, Mr. McLean.

October: Roll Call, Proverbs; Con-test.

November: Roll Call, On the Management of Husbands; Social afternoon, members' husbands as guests.

December: Roll Call, Last Minute Gifts; Annual Meeting.

January (1929): Roll Call, Tongue Twisters; Rural Life in Denmark, Mrs. J. Woods.

A Visit to the Royal Mint at Ottawa

How Our Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper Coins are Made—And How "Cheque" Money Has Displaced Coins and Bills for over 90 per cent of Our Financial Transactions

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

It struck me that you might like to hear of some of the buildings and institutions of which you as ratepayers are partial owners. I accordingly betook myself on one day of the session to the Royal Mint and went over it, watching the various processes and getting as much information as I could for you.

The first discovery was that the Mint isn't our institution at all; it operates directly under the Royal Mint of Great Britain and the Master of the Mint is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at present Winston Churchill. The Mint is responsible to Canada only for the work done for her. It was established in 1908 and of course makes all our coins from metal from Canada and also has done some for other countries such as Newfoundland and Jamaica.

The place wears somewhat the air of a penitentiary, with its high iron gates and sentry-like building at its entrance, with a guard who allows the holder of permits to enter. Unlike a prison, it is guarded to keep outsiders out rather than the inmates in.

The First Process

A most obliging guide took us round and explained the various processes. All the metals go through the same process, being first melted, then put into molds that make rectangular bars, some three inches across,—I am not famous as a judge of space—and much longer. They are then put in water and cooled. From here they are transferred to another room and put through a machine which reminds one of a wringer, only that the rollers on this "wringer" are 35 tons in weight and it is put through them some 25 or 30 times. It comes out much elongated but the same width as before and the necessary thickness of a coin.

The copper for the cents is 95 per cent copper, 1½ per cent zinc and 3½ per cent tin; the silver for the silver coins is 80 per cent silver and 20 per cent copper, the nickel is pure nickel and the gold coins 90 per cent gold and 10 per cent copper. The copper, the zinc and the nickel come to the Mint ready to use, I understand, but the gold has to be refined again.

Faster Than Cutting Cookies

After being pressed out into the proper thickness the coins are then punched out of this strip as one cuts cookies from a flat strip of dough, only at a rather greater speed than we attain, for one machine

does them at the rate of 320 in one minute, and when the three machines are working they can do 960 in one minute.

They then go to a marking machine, where the edges are marked and there again they are rushed along at the rate of 600 a minute. Again they go into an oven and are heated or annealed, and then the impressions are made at the rate of 102 a minute. The coins drop out of this machine singly and regularly through three different slots, the centre one marked "Standard" the one on the left "Light" and the one on the right "Heavy". This machine is so finely adjusted that if a coin is one-hundredth part of a grain over or under weight it is cast aside as not coming up to standard. The imperfect ones are of course remelted, as are the pieces of the strips remaining when the coins are cut.

When watching these machines it struck one that money was minted much faster than it was earned. Also it was interesting to watch such extreme accuracy. We who deal in different commodities are apt to be more slipshod in our work. I wonder if constant attention to such detail makes for a greater accuracy for everything in life?

A \$10,000 "Brick"

Later on we went to see a piece of gold ready for coins; it was shaped like a brick, but if my mental picture is correct it was not quite so large. I went to pick it up with one hand from the counter, but found that quite impossible; I was forgetting that gold is the second heaviest metal and so a great weight is compressed into small volume. It was worth, I learned, \$10,000—I held it in my hand for a minute to experience the sensation—and of course it was weighed most accurately being marked 5111.800 grains, for one-thousandth part of an ounce is worth two cents.

As I held that piece of gold I wondered what it would represent when it went into circulation. On the one hand hours of toil on the farm and in the house, in the mines and on the seas, nursing and teaching, long hours over desks or much brain fag for the mental worker, and on the other hand children educated, comfortable houses, debts paid, and untold desires satisfied.

Coins Minor Part of Exchange

The Mint does not run output, but if coins were medium of exchange it would do so. Today bills



QUAKER TOASTED CORN FLAKES

QUAKER

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

IF YOU DO NOT AGREE THAT THIS IS THE BEST FLAVOURED CORN FLAKES YOU EVER USED, WRITE US AND WE WILL GLADLY REMIT YOU THE COST OF THE PACKAGE THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

539

Triple seal protects their crispness and delicious flavour

CRISP . . . fresh . . . tasty . . . and a flavour so good it is guaranteed the best . . . that's why Quaker Corn Flakes are so popular with so many families.

The children love them. And so good for the youngsters, served with the milk or cream they need. Scrumptious for breakfast. Just as refreshing at any time through the day.

The delicious flavour and crispness of Quaker Corn Flakes are absolutely protected against moisture, dust, and taint by the triple-sealed package.

When buying Corn Flakes, see that you get the big yellow and blue package bearing the Quaker name and figure. Coupons in each package with which you can obtain beautiful articles for household and personal use.

Quaker Corn Flakes

MONEY BACK OFFER ON EVERY PACKAGE

Tailoring Salesmen

Make \$75 Weekly

Sell the entire family with one call—men, women, boys, girls—4 profits instead of one. Free outfit to hustlers. Apply immediately.

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ALL OVER
WESTERN
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—SAY—

SPILLERS "BAKE-RITE" FLOUR

MAKES MORE
AND BETTER
BREAD

You will enjoy the delightful
difference of Bread made from
"BAKE-RITE"

AT ALL
GOOD GROCERS



TOOTHACHE

Bathe face with Minard's.
Fill cavities with cotton
soaked in Minard's. Sure
and quick relief.

71

The Great White Liniment

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

the place of gold and other coins and few people realize that even taking the bills into consideration with the coins they make up only 4 per cent of the medium of exchange, the balance being made up of what is termed cheque money, and the tendency is that owing to its convenience this will be increased. In England, for instance, where the population is not so scattered, the total amount of bills and coins amounts to only 7-100 of one per cent.

You will remember that banking reform is one of the subjects where several of our U.F.A. members have taken a prominent part. Many people have been surprised at the knowledge of economics shown by the farmers, not realizing that the U.F.A. has been a wonderful educational factor.

Credit Control Most Important

Those who have made it a study realize that the control of the country's credit is far more important than the control of gold which, as stated above, is a very small part of the medium of exchange. The wrong use of credit can bring about a lack of purchasing power which means that less goods will be bought, which means that there is not the demand for manufactured goods, or in other words, causes unemployment and all its accompanying misery.

When, therefore, there is not purchasing power enough to pay for the goods at home, each country seeks a market abroad. *So fierce becomes the competition of the many nations for markets that it ends in war.*

I am wandering from the Mint, and most of us get rather beyond our depth when we try to express ourselves clearly on economics, but I merely wanted you to see why our representatives have given and are continuing to give the subject so much attention.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Orange Marmalade. Take seven oranges, five lemons, and one grapefruit, boil in water two hours; throw away the water; cut the fruit in halves, remove seeds, scoop pulp and juice into preserving kettle; slice the rinds thinly; weigh, and add 3 lbs. of sugar to each 2 lbs. of fruit; boil slowly until clear.

In response to a request for "a white cake recipe, not too extravagant," the following is reprinted from a cook-book published in 1877. Possibly some of our readers could supply more elaborate recipes for Angel's Food or Silver Cake; if so, Aunt Cordelia would like to have them for publication in this column.

White Cake. One-half cup butter, two cups sugar, three-quarters cup milk, three cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, whites of four eggs, almond flavoring.

Gold Cake. For gold cake, use the above recipe, substituting yolks of eggs and rose flavoring.

Corn Oysters. 1 can corn, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, pepper. Beat eggs separately, add yolks to corn, mix in pepper, salt, flour, stir in whites gently. Put butter in hot frying pan, drop in large spoonfuls of mixture; turn as for hotcakes. This is recommended as a good lunch or supper dish by Mrs. A. B. Wall.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send order to The U.F.A. Pattern Department, Loughheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6112. Dress for Junior and Miss.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39 inch material. To make yoke facings and cuffs of contrasting material will require $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 32 inches wide. The underbody will require 1 yard 32 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Price 15c.

6118. A Practical Model.

Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 36 inch material. To finish as illustrated in the large view will require 3 5-8 yards of bias binding. Price 15c.

Pathetic Blindness of Sincere Pacifists

Futile to Fight Economic Forces with
Mere Idealism—Economic Recon-
struction Only Road to Peace.

(From The New Age, London, Eng.)

World affairs would not have reached so perilous a pass as they have were not sincere idealists so pathetically blind to the real causes of war. This lack of economic realism was the whole secret of the tragedy of President Wilson. As the proclamation of an ideal his Fourteen Points were splendid, and naturally aroused the utmost enthusiasm among the mass of the democratic parties throughout the world. For most of these utterly failed to realize (though themselves continually asserting) the irresistible domi-

nance of economic factors. And so, when the new Don Quixote met his inevitable overthrow, he was assailed with a great howl of "betrayal." In fact, his only fault was the initial mistake of setting out to fight economic forces with mere political idealism. That is as hopeful a proceeding as it would be for a football team to think that, by playing soccer, it could beat a team that was determined to play rugby. The most brilliant dribbling and the most delicate combination would be pulverized in no time by the brutally simple plan of picking up the ball and running.

The Wilsons and Robert Cecil may cry out, "We have proclaimed a new era; a different code is now in force; you are breaking the rules." But there is no referee to whom to appeal; the dark forces of cosmopolitan finance are their own referee. In the face of relentless economic facts, the statesman armed only with "points" though they were a hundred instead of fourteen, stands ridiculously helpless. A timid bleat has recently been raised in the Liberal press for the freedom of the seas as a plank at the Washington Conference. *There will be even less freedom of the seas in the next war than in the last, and America, as the first naval power in the world, will, least of all the nations, desire or even tolerate anything of the kind. There will be no rules indeed in the next war, no restraints of humanity or honor.*

As recently as the Crimean war, our Government could still reject with horror the proposal of a very mild version of a gas attack. But the romantic period of soldiering had not then closed, the economic motive of warfare was not yet fully developed. The full-blown economic war of the future will be a naked struggle for existence in the world of intensive economic competition, in which it is increasingly difficult for individuals, classes, or nations to survive. A whole nation will be devoting its concentrated energies, by fair means or foul, and with the aid of all the resources of science, to destroy another nation, men, women and children without distinction.

Press Darkens Counsel

Unfortunately the Press only darkens counsel in this matter. Every now and then, indeed, it does print a sentence which seems to go to the fundamental issues. But it immediately proceeds to put on this the most banal interpretations it can find, and to switch off the discussion on to a cloud of minor details. Thus *The Times* tells us, "The grounds of war are to be found especially in economic relations," and "if economic relations are put upon a reasonable footing, something will have been done to make war impossible."

Excellent, we begin to think; but then we find that *The Times* only wants to talk about the conference at The Hague on International law. It has in mind such pettifogging points as rules relating to "the sale of goods, to merchandise marks, to companies, to contractual capacity, to jurisdiction." None of these things matter beside the fundamental fact that the international economic system of each nation drives it irresistibly into war. If several leading nations were to agree on a change of that system and co-operate in introducing the new industrial order, that would be best of all; any form of co-operative commonwealth must, for its perfect development, become international. But meanwhile, it is open to a single nation to switch its own economic life on to a new basis, and if one important nation were to embark on this course, all others would necessarily follow before long.



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread
and Better Pastry too.

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING



Running Water

In the Kitchen

In the Bathroom

for a few cents a day!

The new Fairbanks-Morse Home Water System gives ample running water at the turn of a tap. This sturdy little automatic pump, in its blue lacquered container stands only 21" high. Silent. Automatic. Guaranteed. Why toil at pumping and lugging water when so little money will give you complete freedom — you'll be astounded to find how cheaply and easily it can be installed.

Write our nearest office for free booklet telling all about it.

The Canadian FAIRBANKS - MORSE Company Limited

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"There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men—"



186

If you can learn to save one dollar each week regularly — unfailingly — the tide of success will carry you along. Perhaps few people realize that the training gained through systematic saving will be worth more in itself than the actual money set aside.

This Bank will be glad to have your account

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

190 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Dear Juniors:

By the time this reaches you, there will be less than two weeks before the Conference and if you have not already chosen your delegate there is no time to lose—do it now! There is now over four hundred dollars in the Conference Fund—with three weeks yet to go. We are confident that we will be enabled to pay back, if not all, at least a large per cent of the railway fare.

If your Local cannot afford to send you, why not go as a visitor? You will get just as much pleasure, receive just as great an amount of benefit as will the delegate. Make arrangements to go and send your registration in to the University. When you send in your letter of registration, remit one dollar for registration fee. This will be credited to your University expenses.

Then, too, Junior members, don't forget the public speaking contest and the three very beautiful medals that are being given for the three best speeches. Just imagine receiving a gold medal with an inscription on one side and the U.F.A. monogram on the other! Wouldn't you like to be the proud possessor of such a medal? Or a similar one in silver, or in bronze? You need not be a delegate to take part in this contest; so long as you are a member of the organization and under twenty-five years of age, you are eligible. The subject of the talk must be on some phase of the farmers' movement. Choose your own topic within that limitation and send me the name of your subject and of the Local to which you belong and also write to Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, giving him the same information. Have your application signed by the secretary and president of your Local.

We are looking forward to a large attendance at the Conference and to a splendid time. Don't miss this glorious opportunity.

Looking forward to meeting you all at the University next month, I am

Sincerely yours,

EDNA M. HULL,
Junior Secretary.

HOLD VOCATIONAL MEETING

At the April meeting of the Hillside Wide-Awakes, Wallace Marr was chosen as delegate to the Junior Conference. Two very interesting papers, "Prevention of Sow Thistle in Canada," and "Trees to Beautify the Home" were read by the Vocational Committee. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

ROSYTH JUNIORS REORGANIZE

On April 18th the Rosyth Juniors held a reorganization meeting, when eighteen young people turned out to once more form a Junior Local. Officers elected were: President, Harold Gorley, vice-president, Walter Kobitsch, secretary-treasurer, Edith Miller. During the summer months meetings will be held once a month.

STAGE SUCCESSFUL PLAY

Esther Hertzman and James Layton were elected as delegates to the Conference at the April meeting of the Lockhart Juniors. After the business of

the meeting was dispensed with, the young people enjoyed a program and dancing. There were twenty-five members present. The Lockhart Juniors put on a very successful play at Lockhart and after spring work are planning on staging it at Gilby.

PROVE GOOD ACTORS

The Knob Hill Juniors, of Bulwark, staged a very successful play in April. A very large crowd was in attendance and all enjoyed it immensely. Gate receipts for this first social affair of the Knob Hill Juniors totalled seventy-eight dollars.

ENJOY COMMUNITY SINGING

Although the meeting of the Stanmore Juniors was not as well attended as it might have been, those who were present had a most enjoyable time. Miss Amy Adams, the Secretary of the Local, led in community singing and in the absence of the president, the vice-president, Miss Christine Zachariason, carried out the duties of chairman most efficiently.

ENCHANT JUNIORS WEINER SUPPER

At the April meeting of the Enchant Juniors, Verner Strandberg was elected as delegate to the Junior Conference. A play was put on on April 13th and proved very successful. After the play a weiner supper was served and dancing was then enjoyed. A clearance of over one hundred dollars was made. All stage decorations and scenes were made by the Social Committee, and Miss Ellen Howg directed the play.

"OUR JUNIOR U.F.A."

In our last issue we printed a little song, "Our Junior U.F.A." composed by a member of the Junior Organization. Unfortunately we failed to mention the name of the composer. The words, which were written to the tune of "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby", were written by Miss Dolly Slomp, of Fleet Junior Local.

THE "ONE BIG VOTE"

Ottawa Citizen

Gradually but surely the ultimate in Fascism is being reached. What is that ultimate and logical goal? It is the reduction of the number of voters in Italy to one. Need it be said who that one will be?

Here is the way it is working out. Long ago Mussolini eliminated those voters who did not agree with him. Disfranchisement has been going on for a long time. But it has been mostly of a petty and vindictive kind. Now, however, Il Duce is going to disfranchise by wholesale.

The details of the new political system have, in broad outlines, been broadcast. Universal suffrage is to be ended. Women will not vote. The right to vote for members of the Chamber of Deputies—the one important suffrage left the Italian people—is to be limited to those who pay their dues to the Fascist organization and "categories of producers, active contributors to the advancement of the nation."

In theory such a system might be defended. But under Fascism it goes to

pieces, because the electors will have no choice of candidates. A single ticket will be presented to the select electors, and they can accept it or leave it alone. These "ticket" candidates, moreover, will have to obtain the o.k. of the Fascist Grand Council, which body has enacted the new system of voting that will uproot the last signs of democracy in Italy.

When the thing is reduced to its essentials, what do we find? That Mussolini is virtually the only one who has any say in the composition of the Chamber of Deputies. The electors have to be Fascists in good standing, with a few exceptions which do not matter. But they can vote only for candidates approved by the Fascist Grand Council. And members of the Grand Council are named by Mussolini himself. Hats off to the One Big Vote!

A Song for Churning

Churning is music;
Come, child, and learn
Old dance steps
From a rhythmic churn.

Come, child, and hear
What the dasher is saying
Of wind in clover,
Of grasses swaying.

Come, make your body
A slim green stem,
Make your arms, flowers
With rain on them.

Make leaves of your fingers—
Young leaves a flutter;
Come, child, and dance
To the splashing of butter.

—Ethel Romig Fuller.

HARVESTING THE HOWLER CROP

From schoolboys' science papers:
The earth makes a resolution every twenty-four hours.

The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter and water cannot.

We are now the masters of steam and eccentricity.

Things that are equal to each other are equal to anything else.

Gravity is chiefly noticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line on which the earth takes its daily routine.

A parallel straight line is one which if produced to meet itself does not meet.

Electricity and lightning are of the same nature, the only difference being that lightning is often several miles long, while electricity is only a few inches.—
Boston Transcript.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the President or the Vice-President in this household?"

"I want to be neither President nor Vice-President," she answered. "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, dear?"

"Treasurer!" *The Royal.*

GENTLE BRICKBAT

"Have you heard that Edna is engaged?"
"No; who's the plucky man?"—*Life.*

GUARANTEED

Zinc Insulated Fences

INSULATED AGAINST RUST

Ask Your Dealer for the
Written Guarantee

No
Extra
Cost

Net F. O. B. Winnipeg
Cash Sales Tax
Prices Absorbed by Us

"CHAMPION" STIFF STAY AND HINGE JOINT FENCES

STIFF STAY FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

433	4 line wires, 33' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs...	24c
540	5 line wires, 40' high (even spaced) stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 700 lbs.	35c
640	6 line wires, 40' high stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs...	40c
740	7 line wires, 40' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 880 lbs...	46c
748	7 line wires, 48' high, stays 22' apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 910 lbs...	48½c
936	9 line wires, 36' high, stays 16½' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,180 lbs.....	65c
950	9 line wires 50' high, stays 16½' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,225 lbs.....	66½c
1048	10 line wires, 48' high, stays 16½' apart, 12 per rod, 10 rods weigh 1,325 lbs.....	72c

POULTRY FENCE

Intermediates and Stays No. 12
Top and Bottom Wires No. 9

1848	18 line wires, 48' high, stays 8' apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs.	70c
2060	20 line wires, 60' high, stays 8' apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs.	80c
2272	22 line wires, 72' high, stays 8' apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1475 lbs.	88c

HINGE JOINT FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

436	4 line wires, 36' high (even spaced) stays 24' apart, 8 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs.....	24c
741	7 line wires, 41' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 975 lbs...	54c
845	8 line wires, 45' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1100 lbs.	58c
939	9 line wires, 39' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs.	65c
1052	10 line wires, 52' high, stays 16' apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1360 lbs.....	72c

HINGE JOINT MEDIUM FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 9 Intermediates and Stays No. 12

726	7 line wires, 26' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs...	31c
741	7 line wires, 41' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 650 lbs...	36c
832	8 line wires, 32' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 680 lbs...	37c
845	8 line wires, 45' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 730 lbs...	41c
939	9 line wires, 39' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs...	42c
949	9 line wires, 49' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs...	45c

HINGE JOINT GARDEN FENCE Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 12 Intermediates and Stays No. 13

1134	11 line wires, 34' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs ..	45c
1443	14 line wires, 43' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs.....	45c
1548	15 line wires, 48' high, stays 12' apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 850 lbs.....	52c

SPECIAL

"Champion" Hinge Joint Hog Fence
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND STAYS No. 13

726	7 line wires, 26' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod 100 rods, weigh 600 lbs.	34c
832	8 line wires, 32' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 660 lbs.	39c
939	9 line wires, 39' high, stays 6' apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs.	43c

GALVANIZED LAWN FENCING PICKET OR UPRIGHT WIRES No. 9

Height in Inches	Cable wires No. 13 Single Loop Pickets 3' apart	Double Loop Pickets 3' at top 1½' at bottom
36"	10c per foot	14c per foot
42"	12c per foot	16c per foot
47"	15c per foot	19c per foot
16" Flower Guard	8c per foot	
21" Flower Guard	10c per foot	

Cutting to special lengths add 1c per foot.

GATES FOR FARM AND LAWN HOT GALVANIZED FRAMES

Size Ft. ins.	Plain Frame	Scroll Tops	Scroll Top Lawn Filling
3 x36 high.....			\$3.65
3 x42 high.....			3.85
3 x48 high.....	\$3.50	\$4.00	4.05
3½x36 high.....			3.75
3½x42 high.....			4.15
3½x48 high.....	3.70	4.20	4.55
8 x48 high.....	5.75	6.90	
10 x36 high.....			5.75
10 x42 high.....			10.00
10 x48 high.....	7.25	8.35	10.50
12 x48 high.....	7.95	9.05	12.00
14 x48 high.....	8.65	9.75	
16 x48 high.....	9.45	10.55	
16 x48 high double.....	11.50	13.80	

POSTS

"BANNER" PAINTED POSTS
BUILT LIKE A RAILROAD RAIL

6½' long. Approximate shipping weight 9.5 lbs., with clips, each.....	46c
7' long. Approximate shipping weight 10 lbs. with clips, each.....	48c
7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 11 lbs. with clips, each.....	53c
8½' long. Approximate shipping weight 13 lbs. with clips, each.....	62c
No tools necessary for attaching clips.	

"CHAMPION" GALVANIZED POSTS

"CHAMPION" Galvanized Line Posts, No. 16 Gauge, 7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 8½ lbs.....	65c
"CHAMPION" Galvanized Line Posts, No. 13 Gauge. 7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 12½ lbs.....	85c

PAINTED ANGLE POSTS

2" x 2" x ½"

FOR CORNERS, ENDS, GATES

Length	Weight Approx.	Posts Corner	Weight Approx.	Posts End & Gate
7'.....	82	\$4.95	52.5	\$3.40
7' 8".....	92.5	5.45	58	3.70

Ball Tops for "CHAMPION" Line Posts.....	20c
"CHAMPION" Steel Driving Caps.....	\$2.75

Where "CHAMPION" Line Posts are used no clips or staples necessary. Fence wires are attached by self contained clips on the posts themselves

ZINC INSULATED wires used in "CHAMPION" Fences insures longer years of service.

FULL GAUGE
WIRE

The Canadian Steel and Wire Co. Ltd.

FULL WEIGHT AND
FULL LENGTH

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

Attractive Color on the Roof!

ROOFS that glisten in the sunshine and suggest a ruddy cheer in the dullest weather—are in popular demand.

Just a few dollars spent on *Stephens'* SHINGLE PAINT will add the finishing touch to your home.

For *Stephens'* is a true oil paint—specially made to impart a permanent lustrous finish to either new or parched and weather-beaten shingled surfaces:

Your choice of 8 solid permanent colors and you can change the existing color when desired. *Tile Red, Persian Red, Arabian Brown, Acorn Brown, Steel Grey, Grass Green, Venetian Green, Black.* Each spreads evenly and thinly and is so economical in use.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA
Paint Makers Since 1882

PLEASE GIVE NAMES

To Secretaries of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals:

WHEN REMITTING DUES TO CENTRAL OFFICE, KINDLY BE SURE THAT YOU GIVE THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS WHOSE DUES YOU ARE FORWARDING. If you will do this, it will save additional correspondence and will be greatly appreciated.

CENTRAL OFFICE, UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Lougheed Building Calgary, Alberta

Binder Twine Industry and Tariff Protection

An Effective Answer to Demand Which Would Involve Higher Prices for Farm Commodity

During the sittings of the Canadian Tariff Board, certain companies engaged in the manufacture of binder twine made a very strong effort to convince the Board of the necessity for tariff on this essential of the Canadian farmer, that is to say, for an increase in the price to be paid by the producers.

Some years ago, it will be remembered, the Brantford Cordage Company, in articles published in the press, cited its own success and great expansion under free trade conditions as vindicating a free trade policy. Correspondence, calling attention to this particular firm's lack of any desire or need for protection, was received by *The U.F.A.*, four years ago, and is on our files.

That no plausible pretext for a tariff on binder twine can be adduced today, even on the grounds usually advanced by protectionists, is conclusively shown in the following editorial, which appeared in the *Manitoba Free Press*:

"The demand for a duty on binder twine, made by the heads of the Brantford Cordage Company and another company in Montreal, is hailed with great satisfaction by protectionist journals as indicating the universal need for assistance against outside competition. But the binder twine industry has been in a reasonably good position in past years without any tariff protection and there has been no increase in imports during the last year or two which can be cited in support of the demand now being made.

"In 1914 the imports were 36,700,000 pounds and the exports 4,600,000 pounds, leaving a net importation of 32,100,000 pounds, while in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1927, last, the imports were 29,200,000 and exports 13,600,000, leaving the net importation of 15,600,000 pounds—less than half that in 1914. Again, the importation from the United States was heavy in 1924, amounting to 52,000,000 pounds, but in the next three years it was 24,700,000 pounds, 39,100,000 pounds and 18,000,000 pounds respectively, the latter figure being for the last fiscal year. The record of total imports for the twelve months ending October 31st last, compared with the corresponding period a year previous, is also very illuminating. For the year ending October 31st, 1926, the imports were 28,500,000 and exports 8,000,000—net imports 20,500,000 pounds. For the year ending October 31st last the imports were 19,500,000 and the exports 21,800,000—a balance of 2,300,000 pounds actually in favor of the exports.

"Where, then, is the sudden pressure of outside competition that calls for tariff protection?

"The Tariff Board will investigate any application that may be made to it, and the *Ottawa Citizen*, in referring to the Brantford Company, remarks: 'The board may want to know whether a change in the financing of the business, including the reported transfer of a large measure of control from the capable hands of the original owners to others of less conspicuous ability, has influenced the more recent career of the Brantford Cordage Company. One flaw in protectionism is that no tariff can protect an industry against mistakes of management, or of financing.'

"It is also worth noting that the

International Harvester Company at Hamilton added a binder twine mill a year or so ago. That was done without any promise or prospect of a tariff on twine. It was plainly assumed that the industry could be carried on successfully in Canada without the aid of protection.

"The argument that the binder twine industry should be aided by the tariff because other industries are, is not very sound. In the United States, which is always cited as a model country as far as protection is concerned, there is no tariff duty on binder twine. It is on the free list and so are all kinds of farm implements and many other things required by the farmer in his business. That is because agriculture is a basic industry and one which cannot afford to bear the burden of protection for other industries which supply the things with which the farmer works.

"There is just as strong an argument for keeping binder twine on the free list in Canada."

Why the U.F.A. Group Are Able to Fight

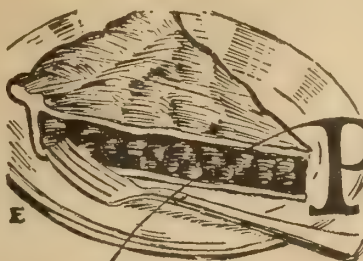
Ottawa Correspondent Contrasts Independent Farmers' Position With That of Saskatchewan Liberals

(T. Waying, in *The Country Guide*.)

The Saskatchewan Liberal group has been somewhat of an enigma in the House this year. Usually fairly vocal, they have become coldly silent. They had no love for the budget. To be frank about it, they did not approve. To defend it would have placed them in a difficult position later on. They feel too that an attack pressed home would gain nothing unless they were willing to throw the party overboard and force an election. No section of the House wanted that. Saskatchewan kept silence with a silence that was a clear-toned intimation to the Government that unless a change came next year, they might call on the rainmaker in the shape of a general election.

The U.F.A. group, upon the other hand, has been fairly active. They are more willing to fight because less worried by results. The tariff to them is not so great an issue as it is in Saskatchewan. Alberta members have grown up to a certain extent, under the tutelage of Henry Wise Wood. He has always held that the tariff was important but not all-important. We thus have the U.F.A. keenly interested in banking reform, lower rates for coal, farm credits and other similar things. While the banking committee is on, they are always on the job. Henry Spencer, of Battle River, and William Irvine, of Wetaskiwin, are the leaders in this movement. Spencer is the investigator, the student of the theme, while Mr. Irvine, a man with a gift for passionate oratory, softened somewhat by the approach of middle life, stands ready and willing to wake the echoes whenever the occasion calls.

The orator of the U.F.A. is Ted Garland. He has the Irish gift of fervent expression, the power of ready repartee; an ordered and sequential mind. His life training should have made him a Tory, an aristocrat, a defender of privilege. The open air, the Chinook and making a living on an Alberta farm, fortunately interfered with the process and today he is tuned to a different key. He has done good work by presenting to the people of the East, on the public platform, the viewpoint of the West upon public questions.



Pie Crust!

Does your husband praise your pie crust? You can please him with flaky brown crust made with

Robin Hood FLOUR

Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.



An easy running Fast Threshing Grain Saving Separator

Massey-Harris now offer threshermen and farmers a stationary threshing machine of exceptional merit and efficiency. Made by Sawyer-Massey Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. for Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., this is combined the long experience of the former in building threshers with the extensive organization of Massey-Harris noted for its prompt and efficient service.

The New Massey-Harris Steel Threshers are the very latest in separator construction. All-Steel. Hot-riveted frame, thereby ensuring alignment of working parts. This results in smooth, easy running and is one reason why Massey-Harris Steel Threshers are easy to drive. Also, there is a marked absence of vibration.

Massey-Harris Steel Threshers have the capacity to do fast work and the ability to give clean, thorough separation. All adjustments can be made and parts attended to from the outside of the machine, making these threshers very convenient to operate.

For Cleaner and Better Separation, for Smooth Running, for Fast Threshing, Buy a Massey-Harris Steel Thresher

MADE IN THREE SIZES:
22 x 36 in., 24 x 44 in., 28 x 48 in.

Ask Your Local Massey-Harris Agent
For Full Particulars



MASSEY-HARRIS CO LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847 - 81 YEARS

WINNIPEG-BRANDON-REGINA-SASKATOON-SWIFT CURRENT-YORKTON-LEARNY
EDMONTON-VANCOUVER-TORONTO-MONTREAL-MONCTON
-AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

The Alberta Institute of Co-operation

University of Alberta, Edmonton

June 25th - 29th, 1928

WHAT IS IT?

It is an educational enterprise organized for the advancement of sound principles of co-operation. Addresses and lectures will be of a practical nature and will be of interest and benefit to every co-operative producer in Alberta.

HOW DID IT COME INTO BEING?

Under the Wheat Board Trust Act the sum of \$112,000 was paid to the Government of Alberta by the Dominion Government as a result of the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board. This fund is administered by a Board of Trustees whose duties are outlined under the Act as follows:

"To assist in the development and encouragement of co-operative marketing amongst agricultural producers in Alberta and in the general betterment of agriculture in the Province."

The Board has, therefore, recommended to the Government the organization of this Institute, for which some \$12,500 has been set aside.

WHO IS BEHIND IT?

The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the above-mentioned Board have united with the heads of the co-operative movement in Alberta to promote the Institute.

WHAT WILL IT DO?

It will serve to clarify thought concerning the real goals of co-operative endeavor and to analyze the practical experience thus far accumulated in various co-operative activities.

WHO WILL BE THERE?

Some of the outstanding authorities on the various phases of co-operation from all parts of the continent will address the meetings of the Institute. The following men have already signified their intention to be present: Prof. C. R. Fay, of the Department of Economics, University of Toronto; C. G. Randall, Agricultural Economist for the Bureau of Co-operative Marketing, U.S. Department of Agriculture; John Brandt, President of the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Litchfield, Minn., the largest co-operative creamery organization on the continent; Prof. H. E.

Erdman, of the Department of Economics, University of California; R. W. Murchie, head of the Department of Rural Economics, University of Manitoba; Robin Hood, Editor of the Co-operative Marketing Journal, Memphis, Tenn.; Cedric Long, Secretary of the Co-operative League of America, New York; Henry E. Spencer, M.P., U.F.A. member for Battle River, and W. M. Drummond, who is returning to Alberta from Harvard University.

WHO MAY ATTEND?

Any person interested in the co-operative movement is entitled to become a member of the Institute by sending in an application prior to June 1st.

Free courses will be given to young men and women between the ages of 17 and 21, inclusive.

No person who is interested in any phase of the co-operative movement should overlook the opportunity of attending the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, which is to be held during the last week in June.

This week, which comes midway between the busy seasons of seeding and harvesting, has been selected as the time when farmers and their families can most conveniently get away from their arduous farm duties and enjoy a week's diversion such as the Institute will provide.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

The sum of \$5,000 has been set aside by the Board to assist in defraying the travelling expenses of registered members. Those not registering by June 1st may attend as visitors but will receive no financial assistance. The registration fee of \$2.00 will also be devoted to reducing the travelling expenses of the members.

Accommodation including room and board will cost not more than \$2.50 per day.

A wonderful opportunity is yours to attend this Institute at which practical experience and knowledge will be pooled for the mutual benefit of all.

The whole spirit in which the Institute is conceived is that of the social and economic welfare of our country.—
SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION WITHOUT DELAY.

All applications for attendance must be in the hands of the Registrar of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, by June 1st. See Application Forms on opposite page.

Sessions of Institute Not "Highbrow"

**Practical Talks on Highly Practical
Subject to be Given at Edmonton**

Farmers, Farm Women and Farm Young People who may be considering the possibility of attending the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Agriculture, may be assured that the proceedings will be eminently practical, in no sense "high-brow", and very closely related to the everyday problems with which they themselves come in contact.

Co-operation is itself an eminently practical business. It is applied common sense, inspired by social idealism. Its principles are simple, and the addresses to be given during the sessions extending from June 25th to 29th will be of such a nature that every person engaged in agriculture or interested in co-operation in this Province can profit by attending.

Some of the Speakers

From points outside the Province the following will participate in the proceedings:

Prof. C. R. Fay—Prof. Fay is Professor of Economic History, University of Toronto. He is one of Canada's leading authorities on the co-operative movement. He is the author of an excellent book on co-operation entitled, "Co-operation at Home and Abroad." Many who attended the U.F.A. convention of two years ago will remember Prof. Fay's splendid addresses on "Co-operation."

C. G. Randall—Mr. Randall is a specialist in agricultural economics and is on the staff of the Bureau of Co-operative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Randall's time has been devoted largely to the study of the problems connected with the Co-operative Marketing of Livestock.

John Brandt—Mr. Brandt is president of the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., with head office at Minneapolis, Minnesota. This is the largest co-operative marketing organization handling dairy products on the continent. In 1927 it marketed 80,000,000 lbs. of butter and did a total business of over \$46,000,000.

Prof. H. E. Erdman—Prof. Erdman, Professor of Rural Economics, University of California. He has made a thorough study of the various problems connected with the co-operative associations of California. Prof. Erdman is specially qualified to deal with organization problems affecting co-operatives.

Robin Hood—Mr. Robin Hood is editor of "The Co-operative Marketing Journal" published at Memphis, Tennessee. His work has brought him in contact with the latest trends in the co-operative marketing movement in the United States. Not only has he a wide knowledge of the co-operative movement but he is a most interesting and able platform speaker.

Prof. R. W. Murchie—Prof. Murchie is head of the Department of Rural Economics, Manitoba Agricultural College.

W. M. Drummond—Mr. Drummond has just completed a year's study of the co-operative movement in Europe and is now on the Agricultural Economics staff of Harvard University.

Prof. Murchie and Mr. Drummond will have charge of the special courses provided for young people during the sessions of the Institute.

June 25th to 29th, 1928

APPLICATION FORM

To the Registrar— **ALBERTA INSTITUTE of CO-OPERATION**
Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, during the last week in June.

I am especially interested in the following branch or branches of co-operation:

Wheat.....Livestock.....Dairy.....

Poultry.....Consumers' Co-operatives.....

I expect to come by: Train.....Automobile.....

I wish to have accommodation reserved for the following dates:

.....

I am enclosing herewith registration fee of \$2.00.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION.....AGE, (if under 22).....

Application forms must be in the hands of the Registrar of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, by June 1st.

June 25th to 29th, 1928

SPECIAL APPLICATION

**For FREE COURSES Offered to Boys and Girls
From 17 to 21 Years of Age Inclusive**

To the Registrar: **ALBERTA INSTITUTE of CO-OPERATION**
Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, during the last week in June.

I am a member of the following organizations:

Junior U.F.A.....C.S.E.T.....

Boy Scouts.....Any Other.....

W.I. Girls Club.....C.G.I.T.....

Girl Guides.....Any Other.....

NOTE.—Membership in any organization is not a necessary qualification.

I have passed Grade.....at Public or High School.

My age is.....years.

If my application is accepted, I agree to attend the sessions of the Institute.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION.....

Application forms must be in the hands of the Registrar of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, by May 25th.

More Replies from Alberta!

Early in the spring W. C. Lyle, secretary of the Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders' Association, carried some advertising in the CLASSIFIED SECTION of *The U.F.A.* This is what he says about the results:

"You will be interested to know that my advertisement of bronze turkeys in *The U.F.A.* Classified Section brought more replies from Alberta than any other paper."

TRY IT!

COSTS ONLY FIVE CENTS PER WORD.

Classified Section, THE U.F.A.
LOUGHEED BUILDING

CALGARY

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Institute Will Deal With the Problems Livestock Shippers

Unique Opportunity to All Livestock Raisers at Meeting of Co-operative Institute

Co-operation is like a great many other things, and we get out of it benefits in the direct relationship to the amount of energy and understanding which we put into it.

The trustees of the Wheat Pool Surplus Funds are this year giving the farmers of Alberta the opportunity of meeting and discussing all co-operative problems. They are bringing to the Institute leaders of co-operative thought and endeavor from all over the continent. This will be an opportunity as well as a profitable experience to all co-operative minded people in this Province and should be heartily supported by the co-operators in Alberta.

Livestock marketing is one of the forms of co-operation which will receive major attention on the program.

Benefit of U.S. Experience

The Committee is bringing C. G. Randall from the Bureau of Co-operative Economics in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C. to give the Alberta co-operators the benefit of the U.S. co-operative livestock experience. Mr. Randall in the course of his studies for the U.S. Government, has made two trips to Alberta to study the co-operative shipping associations as well as the selling agency in this Province, and can speak with a better understanding of Alberta conditions than a big percentage of the livestock raisers inside the Province. Mr. Randall has a fund of information regarding livestock marketing that will be of considerable interest to Alberta farmers. Mr. Randall will be followed on the program by A. B. Claypool, of the A.C.L.P. Executive, who will deal in detail with Alberta problems in the marketing of our livestock co-operatively.

Visit to Stockyards

One of the most important features will be a trip to the stock yards at Edmonton, where the handling and selling of cattle and hogs will be shown and explained to those present. The operation of the stock yards seems to be quite a mystery to the rank and file of Alberta farmers. The manner in which the livestock is handled and the care it should receive at local shipping point so as to reach the stock yards in the best possible condition; the manner in which it is unloaded, weighed and in the case of co-operative shipments, sorted for ownership; the question of markings for ownership, how some systems are distinct and free from confusion while other systems lead to greater amount of work in sorting with possible confusion as to identity; how the cattle and hogs are shown to the buyers, the sales made and the market established; how the records are kept and the money is returned to the owner of the stock less the actual expense entailed in handling and selling—those things as well as many others will

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT VOLUME OF BUSINESS CALGARY AND EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, APRIL, 1928

	Calgary	Edmonton
Number of Firms on Yards.....	8	4
Stock Yard Receipts.....	243 cars	221 cars
A.C.L.P. Receipts.....	125 cars*	118 cars
A.C.L.P. Percentage.....	51.5%	53.6%
Percentage Nearest Competitor.....	17.0%	23.5%

*—Including Direct Shipments.

be brought out in the trip to the stock yards.

An All-Inclusive Program

In other sections of *The U.F.A.* paper have been given explanations of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, what it is and how to become a member. Its program will be all inclusive, dealing with co-operative marketing of wheat, livestock, dairy and poultry products, wool as well as hay and potatoes and grass seeds. It will deal with objects of interest to the consumers' co-operatives as well as the producers.

The Livestock Pool would like to have as many as possible from the Directorate of the Local Shipping Associations in attendance as well as all interested livestock raisers. The trustees of the Wheat Pool Surplus Fund, the Alberta Government, the different Pool Boards and the U.F.A. are all co-operating to make this Institute a success and a benefit to the farmers of this Province.

Co-operative economics have come to stay and will eventually replace the individualistic or selfish form of economics which have developed for generations. Co-operative economics, which strive to give the benefit of intelligent marketing to the producers, are bound to survive and supplant the false system of economics which benefitted private enterprises at the expense of both the producers and consumers.

CATTLE MARKET

Last week's cattle market was bad and has very little prospect of improvement for the next thirty days. A few choice steers brought from 9.50-9.75 with a good many good steers going from 9.00-9.35, which a week ago would have sold for 9.75. Rough steers are almost impossible to sell on the local markets.

The big stumbling block to cattle prices in Alberta has been the fact that packers have so many cattle in the feed lot which they are drawing on very heavily at the present time. It is estimated that there

were eight thousand cattle on feed in feed lots adjacent to Calgary. It has been the practise of the packers in the past to feed large numbers of cattle to protect themselves against a shortage of good killing steers. Incidentally, the packers by operating feed lots are a big factor in overcoming high prices through shortage. Whenever the price gets to a high level they draw their supplies from their feed lot rather than buy them on the open market where their orders would stimulate already high prices.

The baby beef market is from 11.00 down, as there are too few coming to break the market. Baby beef heifers as a rule are selling better than the steers as they seem to be fatter in the fall and stay fatter through the winter, while the steer calves have a tendency to grow rather than fatten. Until the feed lot supply is slaughtered there is little chance of the market improving very much. Whether cattle held until after the middle of June will pay for the additional feed is problematical. The buying public apparently cannot accustom itself to the present beef prices and are slackening off in their consumption.

WARNING RE CHESTER WHITES

May 10, 1928.

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I note the article in your recent issue warning Alberta's farmers against investing their money in Chester White brood sows at inflated prices. It is timely advice. However, it does seem pitiful that you should need to broadcast such advice at the present time. Will you not agree with me that this Chester White colonization scheme is not only poor business, as the recent article demonstrates, but also has an absurd and ridiculous face on it that will be remembered after the dollars donated to it are forgotten?

Not so long ago Southern Alberta farmers traded dollars for rain to an American citizen named Hatfield and received in return a full share of some of the most adverse advertising and harmful publicity that Alberta ever received. The success of the Central United States Swine Company's effort to whitewash the present Alberta swine situation is dependent on sufficient lack of business sense among farmers to enable the company to place inferior third rate breeding prospects at three times the price required to obtain fair first rate breeding prospects.

According to contracts signed by Alberta farmers with the United States Swine Company they are pre-

LARGEST RECEIPTS AT ST. BONIFACE

The Central Livestock Co-operative at St. Boniface had the largest receipts of any firm on the yards during the first week of May. This is a very creditable showing and proves that co-operative marketing of livestock is fast gaining in favor in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

MASTER OVERALLS MECHANIC

Master Mechanic Combinations

Nothing in work clothing to compare with this one piece garment—for convenience, comfort, strength and lasting quality.

All seams double sewn, and bar tacked, side vents with one button. Roomy all over—perfect freedom at every point.

Eight pockets. Two front swing—2 hip—inserted watch or match pocket, combination watch and pencil pocket, large bellows pocket with button down flap on right, also rule pocket.

Made in extra heavy or medium weight khaki drill and heavy blue denim.

Finest work garment and best value on the market.

Also manufacturers of the famous W. K. brand of Work Clothes



5

WESTERN KING MFG. CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write phone or wire at our expense

When the grain is ripening you need threshing machinery in a hurry. We are ready—there is a dealer near you—see him today—or write our branch house if you are in the market for complete information on "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher—the Red River Special Line."

Or phone us—asking the operator to reverse the charges.

Or wire us—all telegraph companies will send the wire collect.

The time is short and the weather waits for no one.

Please give us information on the size desired and size of your tractor.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In Continuous Business Since 1848
309 Marshall Street, Battle Creek, Michigan

Branch Houses with stock of Machinery and Repairs, at:

766 Dufferin Ave., WINNIPEG, Man., Can.

REGINA, Sask., Canada

9th Ave. & 8th St. W., CALGARY, Alta., Can.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

**Master Gears, Pinions, Grates,
ETC., FOR THE POPULAR TRACTORS
CARRIED IN STOCK**

Crankshaft grinding, Cylinder grinding,
Tractor overhauls, welding, etc.

CALGARY IRON WORKS, LTD.
412 9TH AVE. E. CALGARY

**ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
ASSOCIATION LTD.**
AGENTS FOR

The Brantford Binder Twine

Quotations to U.F.A. Locals on car lots.

Apply T. SWINDLEHURST, Secretary
EDGERTON

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments and Household Goods

of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and
information upon request.

EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

**When Answering
Advertisements**

Please Mention The U.F.A.

pared to pay \$105.00 for \$35.00 worth of breeding gilt. The Central U.S. Swine Company values an equivalent gilt at \$35.00. Why pay more!

Why Buy At All?

Why buy at all? Consider a typical opportunity to obtain good breeding stock such as occurs frequently on our Central Stockyards. A week or two ago Andrew Peterson, of Conrich, hauled to Alberta Stockyards, Calgary, eleven Yorkshire hogs weighing 2300 lbs. at about seven months of age. There were one heavy, one thick smooth and 9 select bacon gilts weighing 1880 lbs. Anyone of these select gilts would have been a better breeding proposition at \$19.85 than a Chester White gilt sixty pounds lighter at \$105.00. Why pay 70c per lb. for Chester Whites whose prospect is a third rate commercial product when Yorkshire whites are available under 10c per lb. and priced at their actual commercial value—the top.

Another viewpoint—Mr. Peterson's two Yorkshire sows farrowed and raised him 23 pigs. Actual records show the Chester Whites as a breed to be much inferior to the Yorkshire in prolificacy. No purchaser of Chester White gilts need expect the economy that results from Yorkshire gilts averaging much larger litters.

The lard type hog is being dumped in Alberta for a very good reason, to make money for the men who have them for sale. Which do you think is their main inspiration—your dollars or your future commercial welfare?

Funny if not Tragic

It would be funny if it were not so tragic. It would be amusing newspaper copy if it were not such bad advertising of the type of farming on foot here. It would be money well invested in hard sad experience if some of the buyers of these poor type Chesters—yes, some of them are mighty poor type even for Chester Whites—didn't need the money for more promising sort of hog-raising enterprises than paying a slick hog salesman several hog prices for a very ordinary kind of hog, out of date, out of fashion, out of demand by the trade, and out of consideration among our most successful hog raisers of today.

Have a smile, if you wish to, sir! Maybe human nature is such that it requires contrasts for its entertainment, and maybe human nature is such that it will always furnish amusing contrasts, but, think this over. *Americans not long ago took a bacon hog promoter from Alberta and have been employing him to obtain Canadian Large White Yorkshires at reasonable prices to improve their herds.* Now we have Americans locating soft spots in Alberta in which to plant at ridiculous prices the very type of hog that other Americans are discarding.

Verily, it is a peculiar world.

Yours truly,

S. G. FREEBORN,
Dominion Livestock Branch,
Alberta Stockyards,
Calgary, Alta.

A VOICE FROM ECKVILLE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In your issue of February 6th, on page 16, there appears an interesting report from the head office of the Alberta Livestock Pool. It is gratifying to read that the Pool now handles more live stock than any other single organization in the Province. The report points out, however, that 50 per cent more business could be handled at practically the same expense. It also suggests that farmers could, on the average, save money by

transferring their cattle sales from the private drover to the Pool. Most farmers will agree with this, but there is another and much better reason why they hesitate giving their business to the Pool. At present they can get more money for their cattle by shipping to the commission firms. The difference in expense is about one-third. At this point (Eckville) the comparative costs (excluding the trip for one man) are Pool, 60c per 100 lbs.; the other firms, 39c per 100 lbs. If the Pool authorities would kindly supplement their report by dealing with this point and telling us whether or not this high rate is indispensable, many farmers would be enabled to decide for themselves whether or not they can sign a local contract to deliver their cattle to the A.C.L.P.

Eckville, Alta. GEO. CHRISTIE.

THE FASCIST TYRANNY

(*New Republic*, New York)

It has long been known that opponents of the Fascist regime in Italy were being exiled to small islands in the Mediterranean; but because of a highly effective censorship little has been heard as to the conditions under which these exiles live. Now a letter from one of them (his name, naturally, is withheld) has been smuggled out and published. On his island, Ustica, there are 320 political exiles. Of these, more than 300 are herded together, twenty or thirty at a time, in large rooms where they sleep on bags of straw. Their quarters are without lavatory facilities even of the primitive sort customary in Italy. There is no water on the island, and this necessity is supplied in large open tanks which are brought by boat once a week. In windy weather a scum of dirt accumulates over the water in the tanks, which nevertheless must be used for drinking and all other purposes. Not long ago the body of a man, either a suicide or the victim of a murder, was found in one of the tanks; and after it had been removed the prisoners had to go on drinking the water or die of thirst.

On the island, in addition to the prisoners, many of whom, of course, are men of education and refinement, are some eighty desperate criminals. It is charged that the guards incite these to persecute the exiles, one of whom was murdered in the course of such an incident. There is only one doctor on the island, and he "has expressed the intention of answering only the calls of those of us who can pay him." Since the first of last November the families of the exiles have been forbidden to send them papers or magazines. Letters are censored by the officers of the Fascist militia, in contravention of law, and these gentlemen read the letters aloud to one another and "amuse themselves laughing at the affectionate terms, or items of an intimate nature."

There is no opposition, practically speaking, in the Italian Parliament, such as might be expected under normal circumstances, to bring the plight of these unhappy prisoners to public attention. There is no press in Italy except the official one. A few underground anti-Fascist papers exist, which are printed abroad and smuggled into the country, but naturally no one dares raise in public any question based on statements taken from their columns. The most that can be said is that there is nothing about Mussolini and his followers which would make improbable the report of conditions on Ustica which we have summarized.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 16)

It should, however, be carefully noted that in respect to insurance offered by these concerns, no protection is given the assured by way of Canadian deposits, and as a consequence, the Departments are unable to force the claims of Canadian policyholders by reason of the fact that the companies do not maintain assets in Canada for their protection. The companies have provided no facilities for action being taken against them in Canadian courts.

All foreign insurance companies legally authorized to transact insurance business in Canada are regularly licensed both by the Dominion and the Provinces, and the public should be warned against interpreting statements such as are being referred to by some of these concerns as indicating any official or unofficial recognition by the Departments of Insurance of Canada.

Some of the Companies

Of the companies whose activities have recently come to the attention of the Department, are the following:

Catholic Mutual Relief Society, Omaha, Nebraska.

Great American Casualty Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

Ministers Protective Society, Meadville, Penn.

Union Mutual Casualty Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Union Mutual Life Company of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, Mo.

I would be very pleased if you could find space in your publication to print this warning. Information respecting any insurance company can be obtained from the Department upon request.

HENRY BRACE,
Deputy Supt. of Insurance,
Edmonton, Alta.

REVALUATION OF S.S.B. LANDS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I would like to place before the farmers of Alberta, through the medium of our paper, a few remarks on the revaluation of Soldier Settlers lands.

Some time ago, many papers came out with head lines as follows: "Government cuts off \$8,000,000 indebtedness by revaluation of Soldier Settlers Holdings."

According to a question in Hansard, only 18 farms have been revalued so far.

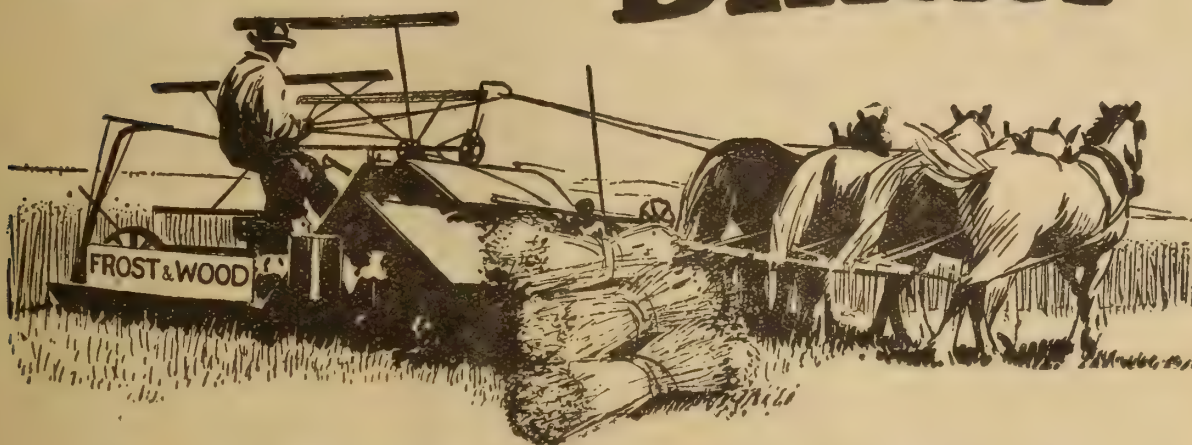
S.S.B. officials get very aggressive in their demands, and soon use harsh methods, when a soldier settler gets in arrears, which are bound to pile up under the contracts made in the early days of this scheme.

Yet, if a soldier settler criticizes the Board, or the Government, for being dilatory in this revaluation, he is classed as a "kicker" and collection officials make a point of treating him as harshly as the law allows.

It was known by the fall of 1922 that those who started previous to 1920 or 1921 had no earthly chance of success, except odd ones near town, who had extra capital. Agitation for revaluation has been going on for four years or more, and it seems the aim of the S.S. Board is to delay long enough to get rid of all they can of those soldier settlers who most need this legislation.

According to Hansard, there was a gain of \$412,675.52 on the re-sale of 3,632 units of land. Yet on the 5,029

The new No 5 Frost & Wood Binder



Dependable under any crop conditions

FROM knife to knoter the new No. 5 Frost & Wood Binder is right. There is weight where it is needed—strength—durability. It has a wide drive wheel supplied with grease cups; roller bearings; ball bearings; trim-fitting parts; thorough lubrication—all these make for light draft—admittedly a great factor.

The Frost & Wood Binder is a perfectly-balanced machine. It has a strong frame rigidly braced. Its reel is positive in action and has a wide range of adjustment for handling crops in any condition—all levers are handy! The platform frame is firmly braced. The packers make a perfect sheaf and the unfailing Frost & Wood knoter does the rest.

Sold in Western Canada by

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

Made by

The Frost & Wood Co. Limited

SMITHS FALLS, ONT.

The Dependable Frost & Wood Knoter saves delays and ties a perfect sheaf

The heart of any binder is the knoter. When the knoter fails cutting stops ... valuable time is wasted ... wages go on ... money is lost.

The Frost & Wood Knoter saves you money because of its performance under all crop conditions. It is so simple in construction that when parts do wear, as they will after long service, they are replaced easily, quickly, cheaply.

Get the facts about the Frost & Wood Binder

Write for attractive pamphlet which describes The Frost & Wood in detail. It shows you the handy levers, their wide range of adjustment, the full floating elevators, the steel deck and efficient packers—tells you how you can cut harvesting costs and save time—when time is money. Write the nearest branch, or see your local Frost & Wood-Cockshutt agent.

FROST & WOOD

Dependable Farm Implements

farms still to be resold, there is an estimated loss of \$4,600,000.

It is not improbable that many of those farms resold at a profit, which the S.S.B. carefully mention in their official report, are now reverting back to them again. It appears that quite a number of new settlers are giving up these improved farms.

No Use to the 8,652

The general public does not realize that the relief legislation passed so far has failed to help the settlers it was intended to help. It will help those who hang on, but is no use to the 8,652 that gave up before revaluation takes place. If the 10 per cent of purchase price, required to be paid immediately by the soldier settler averaged around \$400 per farm, this means a loss of well over \$3,000,000 by soldier settlers, in that one item alone, so the Government is not the only loser in the deal.

Does the public realize that this \$3,000,000 comes from the ex-soldier who preferred to use his small savings to establish a permanent home, sooner than blow it all in having a good time in town, incidentally decreasing the unemployed, instead of increasing it?

That is all gone now, beside years of hard work with poor living and no wages.

We all realize that immense difficulties cropped up in handling such a huge scheme, and no officials can be blamed for the losses of the Government or the soldier settlers. Government officials at Ottawa say they will be lucky if they get back 50 cents on the dollar from this great scheme, yet thousands of soldier settlers haven't got 25 cents on the dollar from their hard-earned savings.

Difference in Treatment

Much bitterness is felt by ex-soldiers when they see the difference of treatment for new immigrants who get these abandoned farms, as compared with their treatment in 1919. We had to pay 10 per cent down and payments came due the first year. They who take our place pay nothing down and no payments for 2 years. Supervisors see they get the best advantage in buying, as they are allowed to purchase at auction sales, whilst the soldier could not do so at that time. Committees are now formed to help the new settlers. In the earlier days many people thought it good business to charge a little extra for commodities sold to soldier settlers. Our loans were so tied up with red tape that their practical value was greatly reduced.

I trust these remarks will enlighten many who think the Soldier settler is so well treated by the Government. It might be well to remember that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

A. R. ELVIDGE,
Secretary, Willowdale
U.F.A. Local

(A Soldier Settler Member of the Association.)

IS THE CO-OPERATIVE PHILOSOPHY SOUND?

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The resolution calling for a course on Co-operation in the schools, passed by the Annual Convention, need cause no worry to the minds of our educational authorities. All that is needed and all that can be done is to bring up to date the record of Canadian industrial life by the inclusion of recent co-operative enterprises. This, of course, would be prefaced by an account of the theoretic nature of the new industrial technique. As history it would have to include a

record of the failures as well as the successes. It would show the co-operative method as struggling for recognition in competition with private enterprises and justifying itself mainly by the useful check it affords on the harmful aspects of the latter. To go further from this would be to take sides in an issue which is not yet decided and which further experience only can decide.

But will this satisfy the claims of the champions of the resolution? Unless one may be mistaken there is quite a different idea in the minds of the left wing minority from whom this proposal came. That idea is that our present system of private enterprise involves inherently the fact of exploitation and that it must be replaced in a wholesale manner by the system of co-operation. Now this conception seems to involve at least two great assumptions, which our progressive friends would do well to consider. The first is that the co-operative method would eliminate exploitation as that term is commonly understood, but would it? The record of co-operative enterprise in the U.S.A. is full of cases of exploitation.

But the main assumption of the left wing position seems to be this, that the degree of exploitation under private enterprise can be determined and measured by the help of economic theory.

Now while not denying the fact of exploitation (in the sense that the possession of capital coupled with cunning, does often give a return quite incommensurate with services rendered and this at the expense of those less fortunately endowed) there remains the fact that, in general, the only trustworthy measure of this exploitation is the saving, to society, created by some rival system in action, as that of co-operation.

Granted that we have to pay a certain price for the benefits of private enterprise would the price we would pay for the (perhaps different) benefits of the co-operative method be greater or less?

Until this question is more clearly decided than at present I submit that our educational authorities would not be justified in presenting the co-operative method, as a general industrial technique in any other light than the present facts can warrant.

G. CHRISTIE,

Eckville, Alberta.

HOSPITAL PROBLEM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I would like to take advantage of our valuable paper, in bringing before the members the problem of hospitals, as it affects the farmers.

The present system is a sort of half way measure between an emergency hospital, and the larger hospitals of our cities, or rather it is neither one thing nor the other. It depends too much on the organizing ability of the local doctor, as the present hospitals are too large for the boards to run efficiently, the board members living too far away from the hospitals.

We know one little blunder is often the cause of some patient's suffering. There are mistakes made even in city hospitals under almost perfect supervision, but under municipal hospitals as we have them at present, it appears to me almost wonderful there are not far more mistakes than there are. From a taxpayer's point of view, the main drawback is, one has to depend on a local doctor and cannot take advantage of the highly specialized profession, as it is today. Specialization should be en-

couraged. The present system discourages it.

Though a ratepayer can take advantage of his municipal hospital, we find when he has the price he goes to the doctor specializing in his particular case in the cities.

It has been my privilege to go into the hospital question, through being the main instigator in getting four townships withdrawn from a hospital area, and I find most people very willing to be in a hospital district, if it would fulfil their needs, and what I have to suggest I have yet to hear any criticism on, but it cannot come into force under the present municipal or hospital laws.

The taxpayers feel they want an emergency hospital of about four beds, to include local doctor looking after taxpayers free; under the recommendation of the local doctor the patient to have the same privilege in the city as far as the hospital is concerned, by a fund provided for same, and if at all feasible at some future date to include city doctor; the said four rooms to be furnished, and patients visited, by four districts which we will call N. S. E. W.

The women of these districts would take pride in their ward, looking a little better than their neighbors, which would cause healthy competition to the benefit of the patients.

By this plan they would be as well looked after as at city hospitals, and if each town where there was a doctor adopted same, it would take care of as many patients as the present plan, and do away with all the bad feeling of "which town the hospital is going to be located in."

In concluding I would suggest Locals discuss this matter for the benefit of the Province as a whole.

B. C. LEES,
McCafferty Loca.

THE AWAKENING OF THE GIANT

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In ancient times, we are told, there were giants many and varied, but nearly all of them, though exceeding great, were slow of wit and possessed some deformity, such as only one eye, or blindness.

In these later days we still have giants, and they still possess, like those of old, some deformity, and are easily outwitted or overcome by persons greatly inferior in proportions.

One Very Large Giant

In this western country, commonly called "The Prairies," or "Wheat Belt," we possess one very large giant. He is a great toiler; in fact his industry is equal to his great proportions. But like the ones we were told of in our school days, this great industrious giant is slow-witted. He allows the modern harpies to steal his dinners every time they are ready for him, which generally happens in the fall of the year—a meal it has taken the giant a year to get ready, at great expense, much toil, and not a little anxiety.

We were told the harpies of old stole the dinner of Phineas when it was ready for him. Poor Phineas was blind; the harpies resembled a culture and a woman (apologies, ladies; we still have their images in heraldry). They stole the poor man's dinner continually and never seemed to possess the least mercy or to relent when seeing the plight of poor Phineas.

It is the same today. There are still the modern harpies, securing for themselves a large amount of this modern

giant's meals and keeping him thin and poor, when by reason of his great industry he should be fat and flourishing. But conditions even here are beginning to change. One part of this western giant has a son, called "Wheat Pool," and believe me, he is some fighter, when you consider he is only a four-year-old. He won't let the harpies take his part of the dinner but he keeps it himself, sells some, and uses some. The harpies looked serious when he began to sell what he had grown and reaped. They had been filching so much, and for such a long time, that they seemed to think it was their own when the giant had finished cutting and threshing and hauling it. They thought no one but themselves was capable of taking such produce to market, or having anything to do with it, but them.

The Greatest Puzzle

The greatest puzzle is why does not this giant act altogether in harmony and unity with himself? He has accomplished so much, in so short a time, when only a little awake! He is at times very drowsy yet, in fact to my certain knowledge he has only used one-half of his great strength, in regard to taking his own products to market. He is still like a man standing at two road-ends, one part of him wanting to go one way, the other part marching very decidedly down the other road.

There has been such a lot lost on that other road, where the harpies still march, but not so merry, nor so many, as of yore. If ever all of this giant could act together and he could make up his mind which is legion, what a movement among the harpies there would be! No more taking of dinners; the giant would grow fat and well clothed. If he would just use his head more, and the other part of him no less! The little awakening he has indulged in has been like an earthquake among the harpies of the world, but he is so slow he has dwelt at the bottom of a great stairway so long, and might have accomplished so much.

A Strange Mixture

He is a strange mixture—a sluggard above, active below; lets others take his harvests, after he has toiled so.

Whether the day will ever come when he is thoroughly aroused, and alive all over, I do not know, but if it does it will be a great awakening, and much that has been done so far will seem as nothing compared to what he will do then. The harpies will have to toil for their own dinners or else make clothing for the giant that has so often been nearly naked and famished too, although he grew so much. But then, others grew fat and flourished on what should have gone to feed and clothe the giant.

Awake! Giant, awake! and shake thyself, no more be shorn in the lap of Delilah, like Samson of old!

RICHARD AIREY,
Secretary, Westwoods Local.

Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart. —Longfellow.

COURTESY

Lady—"It is many years since I saw you last, Lieutenant Silvanus."

Officer—"Captain, madam."

Lady—"Indeed—well, I hope you will be a general before I see you again."

MEMBER FOR BATTLE RIVER

(Continued from page 11)

which gave very valuable information; the figures show the following:

Total Dominion notes, Dec. 31, 1927.....\$220,808,365

Total Dominion notes Dec. 31, 1927, in circulation comprising —25c, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$500, \$1,000... 34,369,943

Balance being "legals" (\$5,000 and \$50,000) used between banks only.....\$186,438,422

Bank notes in circulation Dec. 31, 1927 (as stated by the Finance Minister Feb. 13, 1928)..... 182,747,000

Amount of Dominion notes in circulation as above..... 34,369,943

Balance being amount of private bank notes over Dominion Government notes in circulation.....\$148,377,057

WHY NOT EXERCISE DOMINION'S RIGHT?

Why should not the Dominion of Canada exercise its right to put more notes in circulation than are used by the private banks? Why give over a special privilege, which can save a good deal of money to the taxpayers of this country, to private interests? I would like to point out that a Dominion note and a Dominion bond are based on exactly the same assets; they each carry a Government guarantee, the only difference being that one bears interest while the other does not. The more Dominion notes we can safely put into circulation instead of bonds, the more money is going to be saved to the taxpayers of this country.

Let me here advance another suggestion which I have made before and which in former years the Minister has been kind enough to promise to consider. I hope this year he will go even further than that. My suggestion is that he should offer a little higher interest on the savings in the post office savings bank, which carries a Government guarantee. In that way I am sure he will get millions of dollars at a very low rate of interest should he need to borrow money in that way.

I come now to the last phase of my address. This seventh budget of a Liberal administration is, I think I am safe in saying, fairly satisfactory to the hon. members of the Conservative party, but is not at all satisfactory to a very large number of the Government's supporters, and certainly cannot be accepted by the members of the groups in this corner of the House. Several hon. members have said that the Government has tinkered with the tariff in the latest budget proposals. No less than 122 items of the tariff have been struck out and 159 substituted. Taking it all in all, a study of the tariff discloses that whatever benefit is to flow from this tinkering will be to the advantage of the manufacturers rather than the consumers of this country.

As a basis for what I am about to say, may I be permitted to read a resolution which was passed at the convention of the Liberal party held in Ottawa in 1919. It is as follows:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made, with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance; first, diminishing the high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing

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the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

That to these ends, wheat, wheat flour, all products of wheat, the principal articles of food, farm implements, and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof, roughly and partly dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating lubricating and fuel oils, nets, net twines, fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilizers should be free from customs duties as well as the raw material entering into the same.

That a revision downward of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption other than luxuries, as well as the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent of the general tariff.

And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power."

I want the House to visualize for a moment the extent to which that important resolution has been carried out by the Liberal party since they came into power. I admit that a portion of it has been carried out, but only under pressure from certain groups in this House when the Government found themselves in a very difficult position and were struggling to keep power. This resolution, this program, this platform, has been preached day in and day out, year in and year out by the Liberal party from one end of the country to the other. *It has not been preached very much in this House. It is a good device for getting votes, but so far as the Government is concerned it is not something upon which to base legislation.*

I desire to put on record the tariff clause enunciated to the House a few days ago by the honorable member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Cahan). Paragraph 5 of his statement reads:

"5. The reduction of the customs tariff or the imposition of higher excise taxes, whenever and wherever necessary, to prevent the immoral use or abuse of the existing tariff, or any unfair advantage being taken of the tariff, as for example by those who would resort to profiteering by exacting unduly high prices for their products from domestic consumers, under the protecting elements of the existing tariff."

I know perfectly well that hon. members on the Government side will say, as the Minister of Railways (Mr. Dunning) said yesterday, "Oh well, they don't mean that; they won't keep their promise." If that is so, I ask, what is the difference between the two parties? The Liberals say that the Conservatives will not keep their promises, but we know full well as a matter of fact, from the experience of the last few years, that the Liberals do not keep theirs.

The Minister of Railways, in addressing the House yesterday, said some pretty harsh things with respect to the smaller groups in this House. Other hon. members have also said harsh things, and bitter things were said in 1926 when the small group of twenty-three were in a most difficult position,

holding, to use the common phrase, the balance of power. It was said that these twenty-three would be entirely wiped out at the ensuing election. But the people of this country are realizing that more and more they must turn to independent groups, and so much is that the fact that at the following election, not only was every one of those members returned, but eight more were added to their number. Of the thirty-one that were returned, ten of them, for reasons best known to themselves, took their seats on the Government side of the house, not as part of the Government members but among them.

LADY WHO TOOK RIDE ON TIGER

In my opinion, if those members had stayed in their old position we should today have a very different budget from that which we are now discussing. To use the words of the Minister of Railways, I suppose log-rolling is a good deal easier on that side of the House. We hope our confreres who have left us, temporarily as we trust, will some time come back. I am very much afraid, however, it is another case of the old story about the lady who took a ride on the tiger.

There is not the slightest doubt about this fact, that the budget is not at all acceptable to the majority in this House, had hon. members what they consider real freedom in the expression of their opinions. If, for instance, we had a set term of years for Parliament and there was no possible chance of going to the country in the event of the budget being defeated, if moreover, each hon. member had the opportunity, and took advantage of it, of expressing his absolute opinion with regard to this budget, I am confident that it would not meet with the approval of the majority. Unfortunately, however, under our present Parliamentary rules and usages I do not suppose there is a single member on the Government side belonging to the Liberal party, irrespective of the degree in which he dislikes the budget, who will stand in his place and vote against it. I say, therefore, that there is a tremendous responsibility at the door of those ten members who sit on the Government side of the House because, whatever we do from this corner, we cannot without their support, be successful in trying to get the Government to carry out its own program. As this budget does not carry out the expressed promises of the Government in the past, and does not give relief to the masses of the people, I find myself compelled to support the sub-amendment.

SASKATCHEWAN POWER PROBLEM

(Continued from page 8)

know that if Saskatoon were secured to them, it would be practically impossible for a Provincially-controlled scheme to get under way in the northern part of the Province at least. At the last session of the Legislature the Government made a gesture of goodwill towards public ownership, but it will need more than a gesture to assure the people that the Government is seriously seeking to preserve the development of power as a public utility. Shortly after Premier Gardiner assumed office, he made one or two speeches in which he emphasized the necessity and desirability of attracting private capital to the West and to Saskatchewan in particular. This announced attitude of his, coupled with the vigor with which the private power companies

are seeking and securing foot-holds in small communities and in the vicinity of the lignite deposits in southern Saskatchewan, give rise to an uneasy feeling that public ownership in Saskatchewan may be approaching the edge of a precipice.

B.C. ELECTRIC TAKEN OVER BY FINANCE GROUP (Canadian Press Cable)

LONDON, May 10.—The shareholders of the British Columbia Electric Railway received notification today from the company that financial interests represented by Nesbitt, Thompson and Company, the power corporation of Canada, Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; Lord Rothermere, the Canadian and Foreign Power Corporation; J. H. Gundy, president of Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, stock brokers and financiers, Toronto, and Andrew Holt and Company, Montreal, had definitely accepted the preferred and deferred stock of the British Electric Railway Company on the terms already announced.

The terms are as follows:
£275 for each £100 preferred ordinary stock, and £315 for each £100 deferred ordinary stock.

This was the last of three offers by financial interests in a battle for the acquirement of the British Columbia Electric Railway, negotiations for which have been going on for several weeks.

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" 26 Conrich U.F.W.A.....	5.00
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" 27 Progressive U.F.W.A.....	5.00
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" 27 Greenlawn U.F.W.A.....	5.00
" 27 Water Glen U.F.A.....	5.00
" 27 Lockhart Juniors.....	10.00
" 28 Hudson Heights U.F.A.....	5.00
" 28 Woodville U.F.W.A.....	5.00
" 30 Eagle Hill U.F.A.....	5.00
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" 2 Sahawto U.F.W.A.....	5.00
" 2 Eckville Juniors.....	5.00
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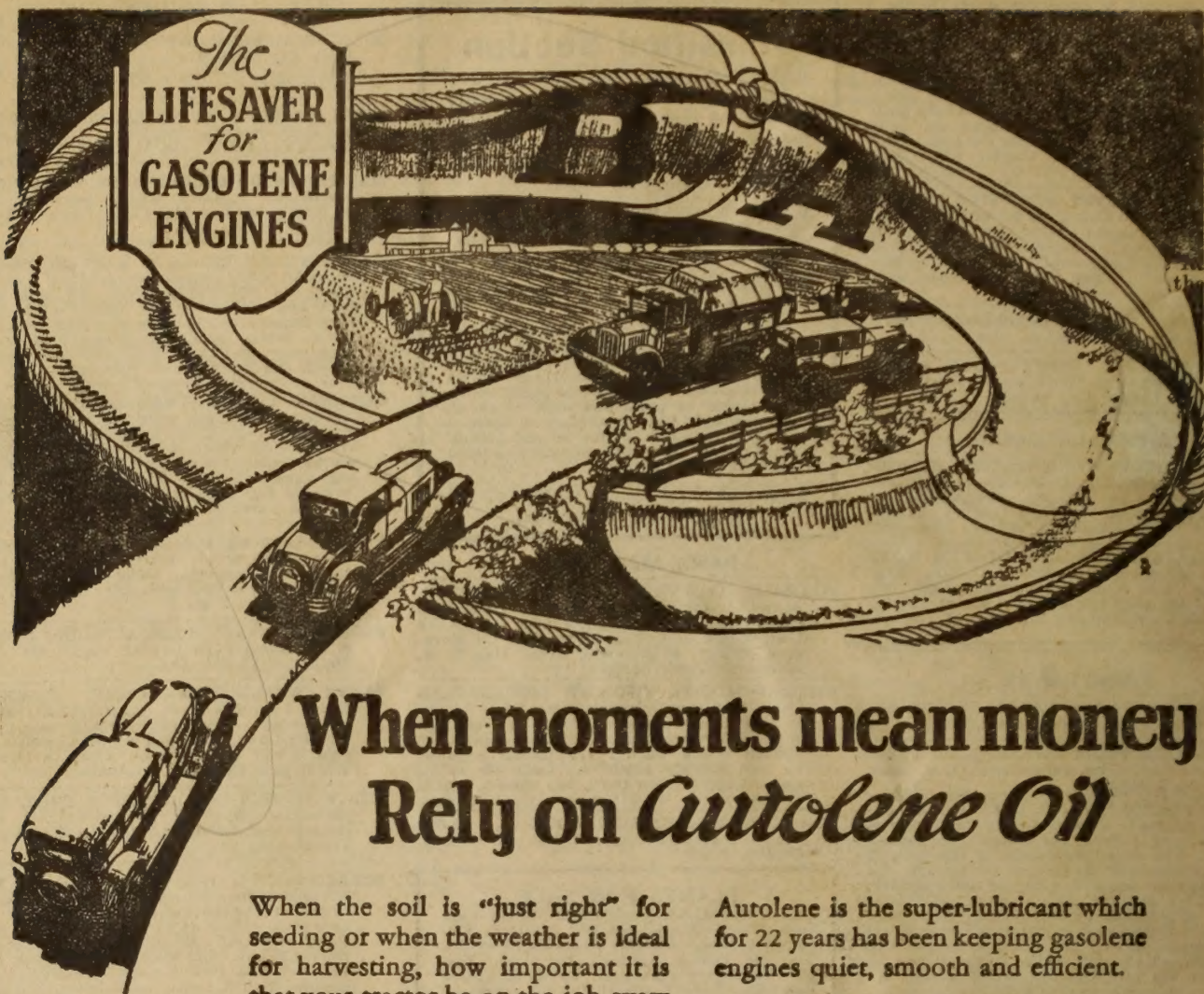
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